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Men of Mark in Virginia

Ideals of American Life

A Collection of Biographies of the
Leading Men in the State

LYON G. TYLER, LL.D.
President William and Mary College
Editor-in-Chief

VOLUME V.

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Yours Truly
W. Duval Adams

WILLIAM DUVAL ADAMS

ADAMS, WILLIAM DUVAL. In every community, even the largest, there are a few men who seem, in a peculiar and special sense, at home as distinguished from the restless sojourner, the seeker of novel opportunities, or the citizen of the world—men who seem, even in their very appearance, to belong where they are, to be a part of the locality and of its life, "native here and to the manner born," loving the atmosphere and thriving therein. Such a man is William Duval Adams. It is not difficult to account for the impression which he makes upon others. He is a member of a family that for a long period has taken a prominent part in the social and material affairs of Lynchburg. In every section of the town are his kinsfolk, and numberless personal ties of friendship and affection bind him to the "city of hills."

Mr. Adams was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, July 10, 1835. Although he has passed the age of three score years and ten, his eye is clear, his step elastic, and apparently he still is to have a long period of usefulness and happiness here. With the exception of a portion of his boyhood, his long life has been passed in his native place. He has seen it grow from a small town to a city of many thousands, and to a commercial importance relatively far greater than that indicated by the growth of population. He has passed with it through the crucial epoch marked by war and change of governments; has seen the channels of its trade enlarged; its industry revolutionized and a physical transformation effected, that has left hardly more than the everlasting hills to recall the picture of the past. A patriot by nature and inheritance, he has borne his part in the introduction and enlargement of varied activities; at the same time observing with genuine interest and encouragement the development about him, rejoicing with neighbors and friends, in their days of prosperity and sympathizing with them in their times of sorrow and adversity. It is because of this that few men in Lynchburg are so well beloved as Mr. Adams and few so serenely enjoy the returning

sunshine that has radiated from one's own personality in the years that have passed.

Mr. Adams on the paternal side is of Scotch-Irish ancestry that has furnished so large and forceful an element to the citizenship of this country; on the maternal side he is of Huguenot descent. His parents were Isaac and Susan Elizabeth (Duval) Adams. His mother was a daughter of Major William Duval, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a member of the house of delegates.

When he was twelve years of age William Adams went to Appomattox county to live. Here he attended the neighboring schools, but when they were not in session he was employed on a farm. Here, too, he formed a taste for the country and country life which time has not effaced. He returned to Lynchburg shortly after attaining his majority, and, while business interests have made him a resident of the city since that time, horses and the farm have always retained their fascination for him and he has kept in touch with the life of the field and forest. His liking for fine horses—of which he is a judge par excellence—he still gratifies. In his more active days his favorite sports were those of the rod and gun. This love for the fresh free air, together with the enjoyment of outdoor pleasures has doubtless contributed in no small degree to that zest of life and geniality of spirit, with which his days are brightened.

Mr. Adams was one of the first to introduce latter-day methods in the lumber trade in Lynchburg, his first independent business venture having been in that line, sometime in the fifties. The partnership of which he was a member was dissolved after a short period, and Mr. Adams, still a young man, became a clerk in the city postoffice, which position he held for a year.

By reason of this experience, when the Civil war began and he was about to go to the front, he received orders from Governor Letcher to report for work in the railway mail service. He remained in this branch about fifteen months, and afterward, during the latter part of the war, was assigned to duty in connection with the mining of coal in Montgomery county for the Confederate navy. After the war he again engaged in the lumber business in the firm of Adams and Brother, and has con-

tinued in this line, in various relations, to the present time. He is now connected with the extensive and widely known coal, wood and lumber enterprise of Adams Brothers-Paynes Company.

Mr. Adams has never sought political honors, but was elected to the city council some fifteen years ago, serving two terms with credit and ability as chairman of the committee on water.

In politics he is a Democrat. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he performs with unostentatious fidelity the duties which are imposed upon its members. He married in July, 1865, Miss Elizabeth V. Mullan, daughter of Rev. S. H. Mullan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are now living.

Soon after the above sketch was written Mr. Adams died at his home in Lynchburg, on August 26, 1906.

GEORGE STATTON ALDHIZER

ALDHIZER, GEORGE STATTON, druggist and miller, was born in the village of New Hope, Augusta county, Virginia, on July 4, 1856. His parents were James Henry and Nancy C. Aldhizer, and his father was a laborer. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Aldhizer, came to Virginia from Scotland when a youth; and his maternal grandfather, William May, emigrated to America from Germany.

When Mr. Aldhizer was seven years old, his father, a gallant Confederate soldier, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg; and later the Federal troops destroyed nearly everything that his mother had in the world, leaving her with three small children to support as best she might. The boy was put out on a farm to work for his food and clothing, and remained there until he was fifteen years old. He had always had a taste for machinery, and it then occurred to him that he would learn the milling business. So, with the consent of his employer, Mr. James T. Kerr, of Augusta, he procured a position in the Snow Flake Mills at Mount Meridian, Virginia, with Mr. W. H. Birely, going to school during the day, and working in the mill in the morning and evening and half the night, through a period of three years. At the end of that time he worked on a farm in the morning and evening and on Saturdays for his board, in order that he might go to school, and then took charge of a mill and conducted it for some years. In 1884, he began the drug business at Broadway, Rockingham county, Virginia, and has followed that to the present time with great success. He has been a prominent figure in the business life of his community, and has occupied since 1895 the position of president and general manager of the Broadway Milling company, limited, and, since its organization in 1902, the office of president of the First National bank of Broadway.

Mr. Aldhizer is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled most of the principal positions in both organizations.

In religious preference, Mr. Aldhizer is a Missionary Baptist, and is superintendent of his local Sunday school. In politics he is a Democrat, and has never wavered in his party allegiance.

Mr. Aldhizer is a public spirited man, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his neighborhood and community. He has served for many years on the school board of his district, and has shown great interest in educational matters.

On November 23, 1879, Mr. Aldhizer was married to Alice A. Moore. They have had seven children, all of whom are now (1908) living. The address of the family is Broadway, Rockingham County, Virginia.

CHARLES WARE ALLEN

ALLEN, CHARLES WARE, was born near the village of Fairfield, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, December 14, 1861. His parents were Alphonzo Samuel Allen, a farmer of that county, and Frances Elizabeth Allen.

Mr. Allen is descended from Scotch-Irish stock, his colonial ancestors having been of the immigration of Ulstermen, who settled the southern section of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in the early half of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Allen's boyhood was spent in the country, where he worked on his father's farm, and attended an old field school during the winter months. This early training was of a rigorous character, and served to develop in Mr. Allen a marked ability to overcome many of the difficulties that lie in the way of the man who has to carve out his own career in life unaided. He was a student in the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia, during the session of 1889-1890; and in the fall of 1890 he entered the University of Virginia, remaining there during the ensuing sessions of 1890-1891, 1891-1892. Having determined to follow the profession of law, he pursued the study of that subject during his stay at the University of Virginia; and in 1892 he settled in Charlottesville, Virginia, and opening a law office there, began the practice of his profession, which he has since that time continued with success.

Mr. Allen is a Democrat in politics; but, while he is always interested in the success of his party, and has taken an active interest in forwarding its aims and policies, he has had little inclination to be at any time an office seeker, preferring to give, as far as possible, his undivided attention to his business as a lawyer. He has, however, held for a term of two years, from July, 1900 to July, 1902, the honorable and responsible position of mayor of Charlottesville, declining a reëlection at the expiration of his term.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights

of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Widows Sons lodge, Number 60, of Masons.

On January 25, 1899, Mr. Allen married Margaret May Camp.

His address is Court House Square, Charlottesville, Virginia.

JAMES ALBERT ANDERSON

ANDERSON, JAMES ALBERT, M. D., of Lynchburg, Virginia, was born in Fluvanna, Virginia, on the 23rd of January, 1857. His father, Richard I. Anderson, whose biography appears in this volume, was prominently connected with the manufacture of lumber and of cotton and was for several years a member of the Virginia legislature.

James Albert Anderson passed his early life in the country. The circumstances of his family were such as to open the way to him for the best school facilities in preparation for college. He spent three years, from 1872 to 1875, as a student at New London academy, in Bedford county, Virginia. He was matriculated at the University of Virginia in 1875, and was graduated in medicine in June, 1879. He took an additional year for the study of medicine at the University of New York, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880, and was soon afterward connected with the Marine Hospital service at New York city. In 1887 he established himself at Danville, Virginia, for the practice of medicine which he has since followed uninterruptedly.

In 1899 he removed from Danville to Lynchburg; and with the history of his profession in that city he has been intimately connected.

On the 12th of January, 1887, he married, at Milton, North Carolina, Miss Ella Henry Hatcher, daughter of Henry C. Hatcher, of Milton, North Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1908: Richard H. Anderson, a student at Washington and Lee university; James A. Anderson, Jr., a student at the Virginia Military academy; and Elizabeth S. Anderson, the youngest of the family.

Dr. Anderson is indentified with the Methodist Episcopal church. By political conviction, he is a Democrat; and he has supported the Democratic candidates except that when free silver was the issue, he declined to support Bryan, and voted for a "gold Democrat."

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Very truly Yours
J. A. Anderson

Dr. Anderson is a Mason and a member of the Knights Templar. He has never sought to hold office of any kind, though he was elected a member of the city council while a resident of Danville, Virginia.

JOSEPH REID ANDERSON

ANDERSON, JOSEPH REID, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, February 16, 1813, and was the son of William and Anne (Thomas) Anderson.

The founder of the family in Virginia was Robert Anderson, who emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland in 1755 and settled in Botetourt county, Virginia, about 1766. His son, William, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army at sixteen years of age and fought at the battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain; was the colonel of a Virginia regiment in the War of 1812 and afterwards commissioner of the state of Virginia for the construction of the turnpike from Covington to Charleston, Kanawha county. He is reported to have been a man of "probity, piety, public spirit, practical sense and disregard of wealth."

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received his primary education at neighboring country schools under inspiring social and intellectual surroundings, as is abundantly evinced by the fact that his three brothers, William, Frank and John T., all became men of the highest standing for character and usefulness. Having received an appointment to the United States Military academy at West Point, he was graduated at that institution with distinction in 1836, was assigned as lieutenant to the corps of engineers, United States army and served in Florida; at Fort Pulaski, Georgia; and at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

On May 3, 1837, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Archer, to whom twelve children were born, five of whom survived him. He was married the second time on November 2, 1882 to Miss Mary E. Pegram, who ministered to him tenderly till the hour of his death, which occurred at one of the Isle of Shoals, New Hampshire, September 7, 1892, where were also gathered all his surviving children.

The life of General Anderson seems to have been strenuous, though thoughtful and sedate, from the beginning to its end and to have been filled with deeds of the highest virtue. His physical health in youth and manhood, down to a ripe old age, was re-

Joseph A. Anderson

markable and he presents a striking illustration of thousands of country boys, reared under genial moral and religious domestic and social influences, who have afterwards taken their places in metropolitan circles as leaders, exemplars and guides. His course at West Point, placing him in a rank near the head of his class of sixty-eight members, was but the outgrowth and confirmation of the principles of conduct adopted and wrought in him in his native home and at the same time the precursor of the life of large and distinguished usefulness which was to open before him. He was a man of industry, of work, of deeds. While yet a lieutenant in the army during a long vacation, he became assistant engineer of the state of Virginia and had charge of the construction of the Valley turnpike from Staunton to Winchester and also of the Northwestern turnpike from Staunton to Parkersburg. He then resigned from the army and about 1841 became the agent of the old Tredegar Iron company at Richmond. In 1843 he leased these works for five years and at the termination of the lease purchased the property. From 1843-1867, the business was conducted either in his own name or in that of J. R. Anderson and company and on its organization in 1867 he became president of the Tredegar company which office he held until his death.

General Anderson occupied many positions of honorable usefulness to which he gave time and earnest attention. As a member of the city council of Richmond and its president, of the house of delegates of the general assembly of Virginia both before and after the war; as president of the chamber of commerce of the city of Richmond; as vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Richmond, from its organization and its senior warden during the later years of his life; as brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate states from September, 1861, to August, 1862, when at the request of the Confederate authorities he resigned that he might give his undivided attention to the creation of munitions of war and railroad supplies,—in all these diversified spheres of action he illustrated the great powers he possessed and did his utmost for the accomplishment of objects worthy of and dear to himself and all true and loyal Virginians.

General Anderson was an "old line Whig" before the war

but when, about 1856, this party began to affiliate with the anti-slavery movement and to show itself hostile to the South, he joined the Democratic party, with which he co-operated until his death. He was a man of large public spirit and found his relaxation and recreation chiefly by active co-operation in church, social, civic and political affairs. He could not be idle but always had something on hand for the benefit of the church, the state, the community of his fellow men.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Anderson, highly complimentary "Resolutions of Respect" were adopted by the vestry of St. Paul's church, Richmond.

Yours truly
R. J. Anderson

RICHARD IVY ANDERSON

ANDERSON, RICHARD IVY, was born in the town of Lindsays, Louisa county, Virginia, August 14, 1826, and is a fine specimen of American manhood as developed from the early colonists. His American ancestry dates back to the latter part of the seventeenth century, when two brothers of the name of Anderson came to this country from Scotland. One of them settled in Hanover county, Virginia, by name Thomas Anderson. From this brother sprung Nathan Anderson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Nathan Anderson was imbued with an intense love for the new land of his birth, and served in the War of the Revolution as a member of the Continental army. John Anderson, the father of Richard, was a farmer by occupation. He was known among his neighbors as a man of strict integrity and exacting in duty. He held several minor offices in the county. He was married to Nancy Lasley, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch.

The early life of Richard I. Anderson was passed in the country, and he worked on a farm until twenty years of age. In childhood and youth he was of robust constitution, and the habits formed then have remained with him since, contributing, no doubt, to the long and useful life which he has led. He had difficulties to overcome in securing an education. His actual schooling was received in the common schools of the country, but he has been a reader and a student all his life.

At the age of twenty-one, an ambitious youth, he quit the labor of the farm to become the manager of a lumber mill in Fluvanna county, Virginia. Although this event seems to have been brought about by circumstances over which he himself had no control, it proves to have been the turning-point of his life, and the actual commencement of a prosperous career.

For thirty-six years or until 1883, he remained in the lumber manufacturing business. In the latter year he embarked in the business of cotton manufacturing, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Anderson is well-known in business circles, where his name

has long been synonymous with integrity and ability. He is a director in many flourishing concerns such as the Riverside Cotton mills at Danville, the Dan Valley Cotton mills of the same place, the Danville Lumber and Manufacturing company, and the National Exchange bank of Lynchburg.

In spite of his life of extraordinary business activity, Mr. Anderson has found time to devote himself to the interests of the public in official capacity. During the Civil war he was detailed on special duty. He served in the legislature of his state during the years 1883 and 1884, and was again elected in 1889, serving continuously until 1894.

For several years he held the office of supervisor of Pittsylvania county, and that of school trustee as well. In 1895 he was chosen as one of Virginia's representatives at the "Good Roads Senate," held in Atlanta, Georgia.

When asked to name the source of his first strong impulse in life, he said "My mother's influence aroused within me the determination not to be a failure in this world, and, above all things, always to earn my wages."

Mr. Anderson is a Mason. He is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat, but changed his allegience in 1896, casting his vote for William McKinley as president on account of the free silver plank in his party platform.

Mr. Anderson attributes his success in life, first, to home influence, and, second, to companionship, followed by contact with men in active life.

He was married, December 22, 1852, to Ann Eliza Allegree. Five children were born of this union, one of whom, Dr. James A. Anderson, is now living.

Since the above sketch was written Mr. Anderson died at his home in Elba, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on January 11, 1906.

JOHN HAMPDEN C. BAGBY

BAGBY, JOHN HAMPDEN CHAMBERLAYNE, son of George William Bagby and Parke Chamberlayne, his wife, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, July 20, 1867. His father, a descendant of James Bagby, a Scotchman who emigrated to Jamestown in 1650, was a graduate of medicine, but spent the greater part of his life, first as editor, and afterwards as state librarian of Virginia. He was a man of much literary ability and philosophical turn of mind and was admired for his humorous writings. His mother, a descendant of the Byrds and Chamberlaynes of Virginia, still survives. She is a remarkably gifted woman and holds a high rank among the Colonial Dames of Virginia.

When a child the subject of this sketch showed great fondness for machinery and everything pertaining to mechanics. At the early age of eight years he had the misfortune to be partially paralyzed, which left him frail and delicate in body, but, being ambitious and bright of intellect, he devoted much of his time to study and at an early age was graduated with high honors from the university school of Richmond. He then entered the University of Virginia, and in 1888 took the degree of Master of Arts; and in 1891, that of Mining Engineer. In 1893, returning to the university, he took the post-graduate course in physics and mathematics and obtained his degree of Ph. D. in 1895. While at the University of Virginia, he was initiated into the Greek letter fraternity of D. K. E.

In 1892 he accepted the professorship of physics and astronomy in Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, which position he still (1908) occupies. In politics he is a Democrat, but in the campaign of 1896, he declined to support the regular presidential candidates of the party and cast his vote for Palmer and Bucker.

His address is Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward County, Virginia.

HARRY HUNT BAKER

BAKER, HARRY HUNT, mayor of Winchester, is one of the most interesting and public-spirited mayors of the Old Dominion. This little city of the Shenandoah Valley from colonial and revolutionary times has had a celebrity out of all proportion to its size, by reason of its prominence in the affairs of Virginia and of the valley. In the recent development of civic and industrial life in Winchester, Mayor Baker, for the past four years elected mayor without opposition at the polls, without effort on his own part, but with the general approval of both political parties, has had a most prominent part. He serves as mayor without salary, giving gratuitously to the city at least two-thirds of his time, many as are the demands of his own private interests. His ancestors since early in the eighteenth century have been progressive and successful business men of Winchester. Henry W. Baker, in 1785, established the first wholesale grocery business in that part of the country—a business which has been handed down from father to son without interruption until the present day.

Harry Hunt Baker, son of Henry Streit Baker and Mrs. Aletta Williamson (Hunt) Baker, was born at Winchester, on the 4th of June, 1859. His father was a merchant, for years a member of the city council of Winchester—a man of integrity and honor. After preparation in the schools of Winchester, he took a course of study at Princeton college but did not remain at that institution for graduation. Entering his father's store, he "began at the bottom" with the purpose of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, and he has steadily worked his way up, by exceptional business ability, until on the incorporation of the firm of Baker and company, wholesale grocers, on the 16th of July, 1897, he became the first president of that company. He has been vice-president of the San Juan (Mexico) Sugar corporation since June, 1905. In 1902 he was elected (the first) president of the Security Life and Annuity Company of America. Since 1893 he has been a director of the C. V. R. R.

Very truly yours

H. H. Baker

company. He served as a member of the city council of Winchester from 1892 to 1893, when he resigned the office. Governor A. J. Montague appointed Mayor Baker upon his staff, with the rank of colonel.

He has given largely of time, money and attention to various local interests and outside business enterprises, without expectation of personal profit but with the view of helping the community and increasing the industrial stability and the general business of his native town. As mayor of Winchester, Colonel Baker has applied to the management of the public affairs of the city certain original ideas and unique methods of his own.

Mayor Baker's administration has been marked by an equally spirited administration of the law against poisons labelled as whiskey. Convinced that vile compounds were playing havoc with even moderate drinkers, Mayor Baker summoned his police force and instructed them to get evidence against the offending saloons. The poisoned "brands" were at once driven from the town. Determined to place a curb upon drunkenness, Mayor Baker strongly advocated the passing of the recently enacted law which forbids the selling of intoxicating liquors to a person who is already intoxicated; and when the saloon keepers attempted to follow the customary way of evading such a law, by alleging the difficulty of determining just when a man was drunk, Mayor Baker settled the question by making it known that a list of all "inebriates" was to be printed and hung up in the barrooms for the guidance of the saloon men. He even went to the length of preparing such a list; but the prospect of finding their names in the list produced consternation, almost a panic, among the men of the city; and at the local option election which then took place, the town "went dry." It is believed by many citizens that this action of the Mayor's was the means of checking many a thoughtless young man at the beginning of a downward career, and has led to the reform of some who had suffered from the drink habit for years.

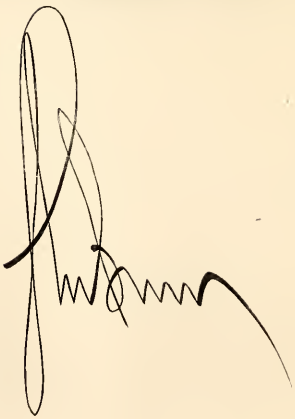
The results of four years of the administration of Mayor Baker are to be seen in a city government clean and without graft, in an orderly, law-abiding town where the criminal expenses are reduced to the lowest terms. The friends and sup-

porters of Mayor Baker are by no means limited to one of the two political parties. He is the people's choice. On June 9th, he was reëlected mayor for a term of four years by a large majority over his opponent.

On the 4th of June, 1889, he married Miss Belle Eubank Jordan. They have had two children, both of whom are living in 1908. At their home on South Washington street, their private as well as their official entertainments are marked by the simplicity and good taste which characterize the most genuine hospitality. During the heat of summer, the mayor and his family make their home upon the estate five miles north of Winchester which is the ancestral home of Mrs. Baker's family, the Jordans.

Mayor Baker is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and is interested in all the charitable and humane work of that church and of the city.

To young men of Virginia who wish to succeed in life, he strongly commends the habit of "having but one goal, and keeping that always before you."



JAMES M. BARR

BARR, JAMES M., of Norfolk, Virginia, was born in Ohio, October 11, 1855; he attended public school until 1868, when he began work, entering the railway service as messenger in the office of a division superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1871. From 1878 to 1885 he was employed by the Burlington & Missouri River railroad in Nebraska, as stenographer and chief clerk to the general manager, and as purchasing agent; from 1885 to 1888 by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad, as assistant superintendent and superintendent; from 1888 to 1890 by the Union Pacific railroad, as superintendent; from 1890 to 1894 by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, as superintendent; from 1894 to 1897 by the Great Northern railway, as superintendent and general superintendent; from 1897 to 1899 by the Norfolk & Western railway, as vice-president and general manager; from 1899 to 1901 by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, as vice-president in charge of transportation; from 1901 to 1906 by the Seaboard Air Line railway, as vice-president and general manager and president.

In 1906, he withdrew from railway work to engage in private business. During the year 1907, when the Jamestown Exposition was uncompleted and threatened with disaster, he consented at the urgent request of citizens of Norfolk and the transportation lines, to take the director-generalship thereof, without compensation, and he completed the preparations and served as director-general.

Mr. Barr attributes his advancement in railway service to his capacity for work.

CARTER RICHARD BISHOP

BISHOP, CARTER RICHARD, for twenty-five years prominently connected with the banking business of Petersburg, Virginia, and now manager of the Appomattox Trust company of Petersburg, was born in that city on the 22nd of May, 1849.

His father, Carter R. Bishop, who married Miss Mary E. Head, was also a bank officer who is remembered by all who knew him for his life of steadfast devotion to duty.

In his boyhood Carter Richard Bishop was not robust; but the hard and simple living incident to war times, he feels, gave him a sound and vigorous constitution which has served him well in the work of mature life. His boyhood was passed in the city of Petersburg, Virginia, and as he was twelve years old when the war broke out, he passed the years of transition from boyhood under the stern influence of that period of intense struggle. He was a student at the Virginia Military institute and, as a member of the corps of cadets of the institute, he saw such service as fell to that organization of high-spirited and earnest boys and youths in the last year of the war. It is well remembered that the cadet corps of the Military institute were in the trenches on the defence line in front of Richmond. They held the picket posts while the army was drawn out of Richmond, on April 2nd, 1865. After the war, he became a student at Hampden-Sidney college, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1870, taking the first honor in his class. After graduation he became a teacher at Owensborough, Kentucky.

Early in the eighties he became connected with one of the banks of Petersburg and for twenty-five years he has given his time and strength to the banking business in that city.

In 1904 the chamber of commerce of Petersburg presented to Captain Bishop a silver spade with which to break ground for the formal opening of the work of diverting the Appomattox river from its old bed to a course giving to Petersburg a naviga-

ble stream to deep water and insuring low transportation rates for its commercial products. Captain Bishop was the first to call attention to the benefits which would accrue from the carrying out of this plan. He interested others in the scheme and continued his efforts in its behalf until a bill providing for the improvement had been passed by congress.

At the imposing ceremonies in Petersburg, October 27, 1905, attending the presentation of the Confederate flags returned to the State of Virginia by act of congress of the United States, Captain Bishop delivered an eloquent introductory address. In 1907 he wrote for the council of the city of Petersburg an interesting report which was published in pamphlet form, accompanied by a sketch of the intrenched lines in the immediate front of Petersburg, the whole entitled, "The Cockade City of the Union." It is a brief but very interesting presentation of the history of Petersburg, especially during the struggle in the closing years of the Civil war; with especial attention to the topography of the important environs of the city, with indications of the particular points where heroic commanders on either side led troops in the well known contest that raged about the fortifications of Petersburg. There are few points in the South where such a review of the scenes of that struggle brings up the names of more of the prominent commanders and striking facts in the Civil war; and this little pamphlet by Captain Bishop has had a wide circulation and was of service to multitudes of those from other parts of the country, who visited Petersburg during the progress of the Jamestown exposition in 1907.

The confidence felt in him by his fellow citizens has been shown in his election and repeated reëlection as one of the aldermen of the city.

On the 8th of November, 1881, he married Miss M. C. Kirk. They have one son who is living in 1908. At college, Mr. Bishop was a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, and he has uniformly supported the principles and the nominees of that party. By religious conviction he is a Presbyterian, and he is identified with the interest and the religious work of that communion of Christians.

His favorite form of exercise and amusement has been on the water, in rowing or sailing a boat.

His experience in the cadet corps of the institute gave a personal interest to his connection with the great body of Confederate veterans in his state and throughout the South; and Mr. Bishop has for years been adjutant of the A. P. Hill camp of Confederate veterans, with the rank of captain.

Asked to make to younger Virginians suggestions which would help them to attain true success in life, Mr. Bishop says: "A knowledge of the glorious deeds of our ancestors, and much meditation on the responsibility which very high ideals and achievements have imposed upon us, cannot fail to make us better citizens."

BENJAMIN BLACKFORD

BLACKFORD, BENJAMIN, M. D., physician, superintendent of the Western State hospital (for the insane) at Staunton, Virginia, was born at Luray, Page county, Virginia, September 8, 1834. His father was Thomas T. Blackford; his mother, Caroline Steenbergen, of Shenandoah county, Virginia. From his father, a prominent physician of Lynchburg, Virginia, Dr. Blackford inherited a strong predilection for medical pursuits. Accordingly, after receiving a preliminary education in the private schools of Lynchburg, Virginia, he studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and at the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, taking his M. D. degree in 1855. From 1855 to 1858, he was resident physician in the Blockley hospital, Philadelphia. In 1858 he began the practice of medicine in Lynchburg, Virginia; in 1861, entered the Confederate army as surgeon, established military hospitals at Culpeper, Front Royal, and Liberty—all in Virginia. After the war, he resumed his practice in Lynchburg; was elected president of the Medical Society of Virginia; in 1889, was elected superintendent of the Western Lunatic asylum at Staunton, now known as the Western State hospital, the change of name being made largely at his suggestion.

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Dr. Blackford is one of the most efficient officers in the state, and keeps his hospital in excellent condition. He is regarded as a man of rare professional attainments and of splendid executive ability.

Dr. Blackford's first American ancestor on the paternal side was Benjamin Blackford, who settled in New Jersey about 1746. This Benjamin was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland; espoused the cause of the ill-fated Charles Edward, the young pretender; was prisoner at the battle of Culloden (1746), confined in Warwick castle, and, shortly afterwards, banished to the colonies. Benjamin (the second) was born in New Jersey in 1767, removed to Virginia early in the nineteenth century, settled in Page county, where he established iron furnaces and other industries. As a

boy, he served in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the siege of Yorktown.

His father served in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.

On the maternal side, Dr. Blackford is descended from Thomas Beale, the emigrant, who came from Maidstone, Kent, England, about 1640; was justice of the peace and member of the King's council, and warden of Bruton church, Williamsburg, Virginia. The present Benjamin's great-grandfather, Taverner Beale, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and served under Muhlenburg, one of the famous "fighting parsons" of Virginia, and also under Morgan, the hero of the valley. Coming from such sturdy, indomitable ancestry, Doctor Blackford was born for a life of energy and leadership. It is not, then, at all surprising to find him early in life espousing enthusiastically the cause of his native state, and throwing himself into that cause with all the fervor of the sires that fought at Culloden and at Yorktown. That cause lost, or buried under the dark pinions of adverse fate, we find the young physician taking up the thread of civic life just where he had dropped it in 1861; and very soon his earnestness, honesty and ability made him one of the prominent medical men of the commonwealth.

Though eminently successful as a physician and as head of a hospital for the insane, Doctor Blackford finds time for reading and general culture. He contributes frequently to the medical journals; and his reports of the Western State hospital are valuable to all whose studies lie in the direction of insanity, and other disorders of the brain.

If one should seek the causes of Doctor Benjamin Blackford's success in life, he would find that they are home training, culture, education, integrity, attention to duty, both as citizen and as physician, together with scientific and executive ability.

On January 10, 1871, Doctor Blackford was married to Emily Byrd (née Neilson) of Baltimore. They have had seven children, all sons, six of whom are now living.

After the above sketch was written Doctor Blackford died of pneumonia at his home in Staunton, on December 13, 1905, after an illness of only four days. The burial was at Lynchburg, Virginia.

DAVID WINTON BOLEN

BOLEN, DAVID WINTON, is a son of William B. Bolen and Rebecca Morris, and was born at Fancy Gap, Carroll county, Virginia, August 17, 1850. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Bohlen, a Baptist preacher, was of German descent, though born in this country. For a time the family lived in Pennsylvania but about 1778 they moved to North Carolina. William B. Bolen, father of the subject of this sketch, moved to Virginia. He entered the Confederate service but was killed in 1862, leaving the family in destitute circumstances. David W. Bolen assisted in the support of his mother, working in the fields as a farm hand until he was twenty years old. The young man's life was molded by his mother, for whom he had the strongest affection, and by his grandfather, John Morris, who lived near their home and took a deep interest in them.

Mr. Bolen's education is due almost entirely to his own private reading, as his school life extended in all to but thirteen months. While he found enjoyment, as a healthy boy should, in such outdoor sports as swimming and horseback-riding, and still enjoys them; he made excellent use of his evening hours and acquired a knowledge and appreciation of the standard works in history and biography, turning to Dickens for relaxation and later in life to the drollness of Mark Twain.

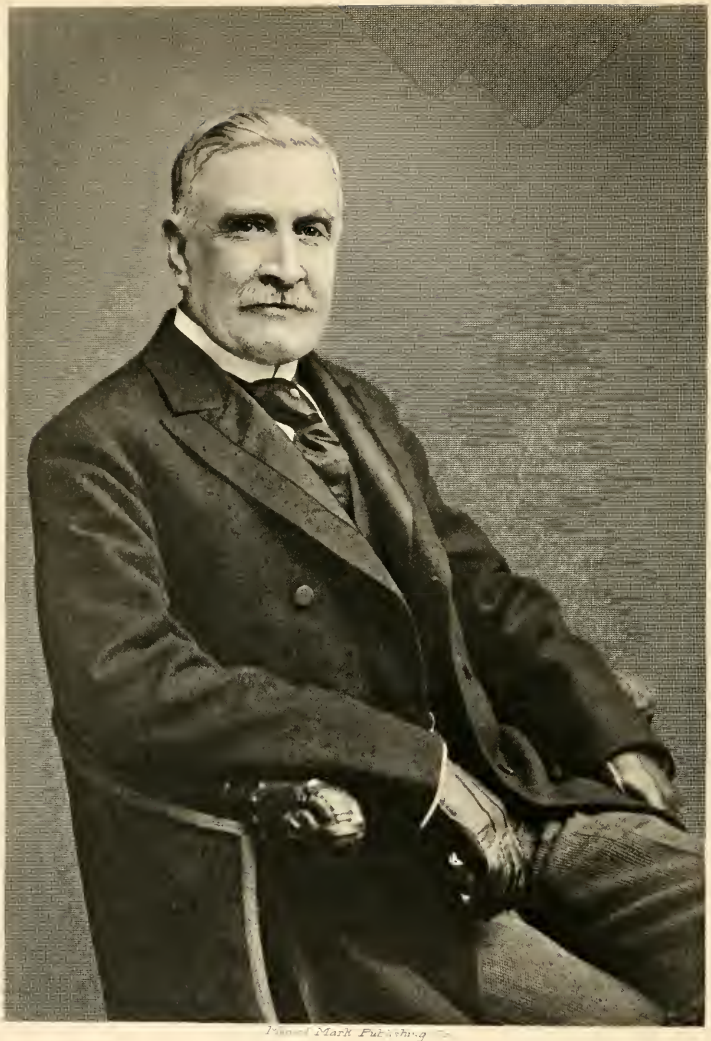
His reading included Campbell's "Lives of the Chief Justices and Lord Chancellors," and while his interest was still keen in the lives and achievements of these prominent men in the legal profession, an opportunity came to him to study law with a practicing attorney and decided his adoption of this profession. He was admitted to the bar in his county in 1875 and speedily attained eminence in his chosen profession. He was elected judge of the county court in 1879 and served in the sessions of 1883, 1885 and 1889 in the Virginia house of delegates. On March 1, 1890, he was made judge of the fifteenth circuit, but resigned in 1892. During his lesiure time Judge Bolen has contributed

short sketches and poems to the press and is at present engaged in compiling his sketches into a history of Southwestern Virginia.

In politics Mr. Bolen has followed with undeviating allegiance the fortunes of the Democratic party. He represented Carroll county in the Constitutional convention of 1901-1902, and was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1904. Though his father was an ardent Methodist, Mr. Bolen is not closely allied to any religious denomination. While he styles himself a Quaker, his faith leans towards Unitarianism. He is active in philanthropic work and was president of the board of directors of the Southwestern State hospital for six years.

He married February 21, 1877, Nannie Early. They have had two children neither of whom are now living.

His address is Fancy Gap, Carroll County, Virginia.



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Very Truly Yours
A. L. Boulware.

AUBIN LEE BOULWARE

BOULWARE, AUBIN LEE, lawyer, banker and for the last years of his life president of the First National Bank of Richmond, and of the Union Bank of Richmond, was born in King and Queen county, Virginia, on the 27th of December, 1843. His father, Andrew Moore Boulware, was a man of liberal education, an alumnus of the University of Virginia, who was by choice a farmer and planter, holding no public office of any kind. His mother was Mrs. Martha Ellen (Todd) Boulware, daughter of George Thompson and Mary Smith Todd of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

The Boulware family had emigrated from England a little before 1700, and settled in King and Queen county, Virginia. George Thompson Todd, the first American ancestor of his mother's family, had emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Fredericksburg, Virginia, soon after the War of the Revolution.

During a healthy boyhood, passed in the country and in part in the village of Newtown, Virginia, he devoted much time to books and reading, although a fair proportion of it was given to outdoor sports and hunting. He had good opportunities for study at home and in the excellent schools of Lewis Kidd, Gessner Harrison and Samuel Schooler, until the outbreak of the Civil war interrupted the progress of his education. In 1862, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the 9th regiment of Virginia cavalry, Lee's rangers, and served as a private until the close of the war. For bravery in action he was promoted to a lieutenancy, but was never commissioned.

The fall after the close of the war he returned to Mr. Schooler's "Edge Hill" academy and one year later entered the University of Virginia; and after three years of study he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts, in the summer of 1869, graduating in Latin, Greek, and mathematics the first year.

In the fall of 1869 he accepted a position as teacher in the Kenmore high school, near Guinea's Depot, Virginia, then conducted by Judge R. L. Coleman. In the spring of 1870 Judge

Coleman died and the next fall Mr. Boulware established his own school in Fredericksburg, under the name of "The University high school." After a year or two spent in teaching, he found that this was not his true calling; and he determined to study law.

He read law in the offices of Judge Barton and St. George R. Fitzhugh, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. When licensed to practice, he entered the law office of Johnston and Williams, and later became a partner in the firm of Johnston, Williams and Boulware. After the death of Mr. Andrew Johnston the legal business of the firm was continued under the firm name of Williams and Boulware, until Mr. Boulware's death, June 12, 1897.

During the years of his practice he was a receiver in the United States courts, in the important White Sulphur Springs case, and in the Richmond and Arlington Life Insurance case, as well as in the Southern Telegraph company case. Upon the organization of the Southern Railway company he became a director of the corporation and served in that capacity until his death. In 1891, he became president of the First National Bank of Richmond, and later in the same year, he was chosen president of the Union Bank of Richmond, Virginia. In the later years of his life, he gave the most of his time and attention to the management of these important banking houses.

On the 14th of November, 1878, Mr. Boulware married Miss Janie Grace Preston, daughter of the late Honorable William Ballard Preston, of Montgomery county, Virginia, who together with three children, still (1907) survives him.

At college, Mr. Boulware was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He was a member of the Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans. He was also a member of the Commonwealth club and the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, Virginia. His political principles were Democratic. By religious conviction he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His record in the legal profession is that of a painstaking and able lawyer, whose ability and high sense of honor were shown in the conduct of his legal business, and led to his being chosen president of important banking corporations, in the administration of which the same high qualities and same good judgment were manifested.

ALEXANDER BROWN

BROWN, ALEXANDER, genealogist and historian, was born at Glenmore, Nelson county, Virginia, September 5, 1843, and is the son of Robert Lawrence and Sarah Cabell Callaway Brown. Robert L. combined the life of a farmer with that of a teacher, and was a man of culture and intelligence, a typical representative of a class of ante-bellum Virginians who could finish you off a quotation from Horace more easily than the American gentleman of this mercenary age can round out a familiar passage from Pope or Shakespeare. When Virginia seceded in 1861, R. L. Brown laid down both the ferule and the hoe, and joined the Confederate army, attaining the rank of lieutenant.

The Browns have been in America less than a hundred years. Alexander, father of Robert L., and grandfather of Alexander (2), came from Perth, Scotland, in 1811, and settled in Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Cabells are one of the oldest Virginia families. Their earliest American ancestor was Dr. William Cabell, the noted surgeon, who came from England early in the eighteenth century and took up extensive lands in what are now Nelson, Amherst, Appomattox, and Buckingham counties, Virginia. He left six children; four of his sons attained eminence. The eldest was Colonel William Cabell, of Union Hill, the great-grandfather of Alexander Brown, the subject of this article. To enumerate the offices of honor and trust held by Colonel William Cabell would exceed the limits of this article; suffice to say, he was public-spirited, fearless, patriotic, statesmanlike.

In boyhood and youth, Alexander Brown was especially fond of reading. Nearly every Virginia home of the ante-bellum era was well furnished with the standard historians, essayists, and poets; and with these young Brown spent many an hour after the duties of the day were over. He had faithful teaching under his father and under the late Horace W. Jones, one of the most honored teachers of the last half century. Just as young Brown was about to enter upon the study of engineering, the secession

movement came on, Virginia left the Union (1861), and called her sons to rally to her side. At seventeen, Alexander Brown entered the Confederate army. He served faithfully for the whole four years of the war, and at Fort Fisher became stone deaf from the great explosion so well known to all close students of the Civil war.

Though crippled by his deafness, Mr. Brown, after the war, bravely took up the struggle which the men of the South waged against ruin and starvation. From 1865 to 1868, he was salesman in a grocery store in Washington, District of Columbia. Not long thereafter, he settled at Norwood, Nelson county, Virginia, where he resided until his death.

For a long time, the people around Norwood used to wonder what there could be in the packages that came through the mail addressed to "Sandy" Brown, as they all call him. Year after year, these packages came; year after year, the curiosity of the gossips remained unsatisfied. They all knew he was an omnivorous reader. They all knew that he was "a smart fellow," had "a plenty of sense," and they often said that it was a pity he had been prevented from getting a finished university education. Moreover, in spite of the adage about the prophet in his own country and city, they even went so far as to say that, if the war had not come, "Sandy Brown would have made his mark."

In 1886, Mr. Brown published his "New Views on Early Virginia History." This made him well known in many quarters, but raised a storm of disapproval among those that are reluctant to give up any of the old traditions and legends of the past. In 1890, Mr. Brown published "The Genesis of the United States," one of the most remarkable books of the latter part of the century; and still the wonder grows how a man off in a remote country neighborhood, with few facilities for consulting sources, could write such a history. There, at last, was the secret of the packages, the mysterious bundles, that came by mail from England, Spain, and the world at large—the origin and genesis of the American nation was told from a study of musty archives which Mr. Brown had had copied by men and women in all parts of the world. This monumental work made both Mr. Brown and Virginia famous.

In 1895, he published "The Cabells and their Kin," a most valuable thesaurus of genealogical facts about many of the old families of Virginia. In 1898, he published " The History of our Earliest History." In addition to these books, Dr. Brown has published articles in various periodicals, and anything from his pen always commands attention.

Some Virginia writers and students of history regard Dr. Brown as somewhat iconoclastic. They do not like, for instance, his attack upon the Pocahontas story, and rather resent his saying that Pocahontas did not save the life of Smith. We may say, however, that Dr. Brown is not the only historical investigator in Virginia to doubt the statements of the worthy Captain; some others think that he " shoots with a long bow." We ourselves are great champions of Captain Smith, but we also believe that history must not be gagged, and that, if the beautiful story of Pocahontas's saving Smith be a mere myth, we should let it go and not pass it off as real history. At all events, we have no word of criticism to utter against Dr. Alexander Brown. If he should happen to "explode" the "Pocahontas myth," he will give us enough new real history to make up for the loss of that pretty story.

Dr. Brown is a member of the Historical society of Virginia, of the American Historical association, of the Historical society of Tennessee, and of the Society of American Authors.

In politics he is a Democrat; in religious preference, an Episcopalian.

The Virginians have not overlooked Mr. Brown. Some years ago, he was elected to membership in the mother chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the College of William and Mary. In 1901, the same institution made him a Doctor of Laws (LL. D.). The University of the South had already given him the degree of D. C. L. Among the scholars of the South, he stands preëminent. Among the historical investigators of the country, he has few equals and no superiors.

Dr. Brown has married twice: first, Caroline Cabell; second, Sara Randolph Cabell. He has no children.

Since the above sketch was written Dr. Brown died at his home in Nelson County, Virginia, on August 25, 1906.

THOMAS BROWN

BROWN, THOMAS, merchant, farmer and educator, was born December 1, 1846, in Hague, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Col. Thomas Brown, farmer, member of the state legislature, and superintendent of schools for Westmoreland county, was a man of high character and rigid integrity, and was noted for good sense and sound judgment. His mother, was Sarah S. (Cox) Brown, a woman of earnest piety, strong intellect and high character, who had a powerful and lasting influence upon his life. His ancestry is English; one of the founders of the American branch of the family, Richard Lee, colonial secretary of Virginia under the governship of Sir William Berkeley, came from England in 1641 and settled in Northumberland county.

His boyhood was passed in the country. He was strong, active, and fond of the vigorous, health-giving outdoor sports of country boys. He was educated entirely by private tutors and study at home. Before he was eighteen, his love of his state and section was thoroughly aroused by the stirring events of the Civil war, so much of which was fought on the soil of the Old Dominion; and he put aside his books and took up a sabre and carbine, to do his share of fighting for home and fireside. On March 1, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company C, 9th regiment Virginia cavalry. He participated in most of the cavalry movements of that last memorable year, serving until the surrender of General Lee, and making a gallant record.

In May, 1865, he started a general mercantile business in Hague, and successfully conducted it for years, earning a wide reputation for business sagacity and fair dealing. He served most acceptably as justice of the peace from 1872 to 1883; he was deputy collector of United States Internal Revenue from 1893 to 1897. For most of his adult life he has been a successful farmer. In 1900 he was appointed superintendent of schools for Westmoreland county—a position long held by his father; and his administration gave such general satisfaction that in 1901 he

Yours Truly
Thos. Brown

was elected for a four year term; and he was reëlected for another term in 1905.

He is a good citizen who can be depended upon to do his full duty conscientiously in any position he may assume. He enjoys the esteem and respect of all his fellow-citizens; and his many good qualities have made him many friends.

In politics he is and has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite recreation is hunting.

He married Charlotte E. Claybrook.

His address is Hague, Westmoreland County, Virginia.

PHILIP ALEXANDER BRUCE

BRUCE, PHILIP ALEXANDER, son of Charles and Sarah Seddon Bruce, was born at Staunton Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, on March 7, 1856. He received his first education from tutors at the family home, and there also enjoyed the advantage of the finest libraries in Virginia:

He was sent to Norwood School, Nelson county, and afterwards entered the University of Virginia, where he paid special attention to English studies, and was for some time one of the editors of the magazine published by the students. He also won the debater's medal of the Jefferson society. Later he passed two years at Harvard university, from which institution he was graduated as Bachelor of Laws. About 1890 he became associate editor of the "Richmond Times." Two years later he was chosen corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical society, which position he held for six years, resigning to continue his colonial researches in England.

In 1907 Mr. Bruce received the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary College. He is the author of "The Plantation Negro as a Freeman," "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," "Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," "Rise of the New South," "Short History of the United States," "Life of General R. E. Lee," and of numerous articles in American and English reviews and magazines.

In 1896 Mr. Bruce married Mrs. Betty Taylor Newton, of Norfolk, Virginia, daughter of Captain John Saunders Taylor, who was killed on the field of Sharpsburg, Maryland.

The address of Mr. Bruce is Clarkton, Halifax County, Virginia.

Yours very Truly
A. S. Burford

ALGERNON SIDNEY BUFORD

BUFORD, COLONEL ALGERNON SIDNEY, most prominently and most honorably connected with the development of the Richmond and Danville railroad, of which he was elected president in 1865 when the road had but one hundred and forty miles of trackage and of which he continued president for twenty-two years, turning over to his successor in the presidency a line of more than three thousand miles; representative, first of Pittsylvania county and later of the city of Richmond in the Virginia legislature; one of the most active members, and for four years president of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical society; and chief of the Virginia board of managers of the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893;—is of Virginia parentage, and has been a Virginian throughout his life, although he was born (January 2, 1826) in Rowan county, North Carolina. His father was William Buford, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, a grandson of Henry Buford of Culpeper county, Virginia, of Revolutionary times; and his entire colonial ancestry were strong adherents to the interests of the American colonists. His mother was Mrs. Susan Robertson (Shelton) Buford of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

From earliest years, decided strength of character and indications of exceptional ability marked the boy. His primary education was given him in the school taught by his father; and under his father's care at home, he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of agriculture. As a young man he "spent much time between the plow handles;" and like other thoughtful young men whose early years are passed in the country, he pondered much upon the conditions of life in his state and the problem of how to meet those conditions for the welfare of his fellow-citizens. Determining to become a teacher, he saved his earnings with the purpose of studying at a university; and for two years he taught in preparation for a course in law at the University of Virginia. In 1848, he was graduated from a two years' course at that institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He began the practice of his profession in his mother's native county, Pittsylvania; but his professional circuit included the neighboring counties, and while he was still a very young lawyer, he was called to cross swords in legal combat with some of the leading men of the Virginia bar. Widening acquaintance and broadening experience led to the wish for better opportunities for winning fame and fortune in a more populous community; and he removed to Danville, Virginia. Here his facile pen and his fluent and thoughtful speech quickly brought him prominently into notice; and in addition to his professional work, he became owner and editor of the "Danville Register." Editorial work led naturally to politics, and political preferment was thrust upon him. In 1853 he served a single term in the Virginia legislature from Pittsylvania county, declining a reëlection. Returning to his work at the bar and at the editorial desk, he steadily grew in strength and popularity throughout his section of the state. After the passing of the ordinance of secession, in the spring of 1861, he abandoned a lucrative law practice and enlisted in the Confederate States army as a private soldier from Pittsylvania county. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia until the fall of 1861, when the people of Pittsylvania again elected him to the house of delegates; and in this official position he was continued until the end of the war. While a member of the house he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel by brevet in the Virginia militia by Governor John Letcher, and was assigned to special service in aid of the campaign in the field. While performing this duty, he established what was affectionately known as "Buford's Home;" and many were the soldiers who enjoyed its comforts, while multitudes of Confederate soldiers profited by his watchful care of the supplies which were designed for those in the field and were by him forwarded to their destination.

At the close of the war he returned to Danville and, in October, 1865, he was elected president of the Richmond and Danville railroad. When he assumed this office, that railroad had but one hundred and forty miles of trackage. To its development he devoted that executive talent with which he was so largely endowed, and the untiring energy which always characterized his life-work.

In 1887, after he had carried the load for twenty-two years of masterful management through the depressing and continued difficulties which stood in the way of its development and laid heavy loads financially and personally upon his own shoulders, he turned it over to his successor in the presidency with a trackage of three thousand miles. The Southern Railway company is under very great obligations to him for the labors and hardships he underwent in building up this very important part of the Southern railroad.

Perhaps his crowning industrial achievement was the building (with the most meager resources at his disposal, and without available cash capital,) of the Atlantic and Charlotte railway. Of the thousands of passengers, pleasure-seekers from all parts of the country as well as Virginians, who are now delightfully hurried over this favorite route of the country's pleasure-seekers, but few think of the miles of toilsome riding in the saddle in search of the most economical route which the zealous, industrious and self-sacrificing president of this line, Colonel Buford, put into the establishment of the railroad; or of the hours of anxious and courageous planning required in the building of the first great railroad built by any Southern man after the war.

In 1866, he removed from Danville to Richmond, Virginia. He represented Richmond in the legislature of Virginia in 1877. When after twenty-two years of continuous reëlection as president of the Richmond and Danville railroad, interests adverse to his established policy of administration came into control of the property, his own high spirit and his sense of loyalty to what he believed to be the best interests of the people of his state, led him to tender promptly and positively his resignation of the office of president; although earnest assurances were made to him that his continued coöperation was regarded as a factor of the greatest importance in the further development of the company.

Freed from the especial official responsibility which had rested upon him for twenty-two years, he turned his attention toward the reconstruction and enriching of Virginia's great farm lands. For years he was an active member of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical society, and he was its president for four years, establishing it upon a safe and sound basis. In 1893

he was appointed by the governor of the state at the head of the Virginia board of managers of the Columbian exposition at Chicago.

In May, 1893, a persistent and most complimentary call from many parts of the state demanded from him an announcement of his candidacy for the office of governor of Virginia; and although the long existing organization of the political powers of the state led to the choice for this office of Colonel Charles T. O'Ferrall, Colonel Buford in the contest proved himself a most worthy foeman.

Colonel Buford in 1854 married Miss Emily W. Townes, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia; and their daughter Emily is now Mrs. Clement Manly of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. In 1872, he married Miss Kate A. Wortham, of Richmond, Virginia. They had one daughter, Miss Katie T. Buford. Some years later, Colonel Buford married his present wife, Mrs. Mary Cameron Strother (née Ross,) by whom he has three children, Algernon Sidney, Jr., Mary Ross, (now Mrs. Frederick E. Nolting, Richmond, Virginia,) and William Erskine Buford.

In the successive official positions which he has filled, Colonel Buford has always been conspicuously considerate, courteous and kindly, alike to men of low or high degree. While he has held himself under the strictest obligations to render justice to all those with whom he has dealt, and has held his whole life subject to the fine old maxim, "*fiat justitia ruat coelum*," yet he has been liberal in his gifts, and his charities have been limited only by the length of his purse and by the opportunities presented him. His many friends feel that a life-work like his, reaching to an old age which has already passed four score; furnishes an example to young Virginians, and to all who know the facts of this life of active service.

Faithfully Yours
Chas Hamilton

CHARLES VENABLE CARRINGTON

CARRINGTON, CHARLES VENABLE, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, the son of Alexander B. Carrington and Frances Isabelle Venable. On his father's side he is descended from Dr. William Cabell, who came to Virginia from Warminster, England about 1725, settled in Albemarle county, and procured extensive grants of land along the James in the present counties of Buckingham, Amherst, Appomattox and Nelson. Among his sons was Colonel Nicholas Cabell, born October 29, 1750. He was lieutenant-colonel in the American Revolution, and afterwards served as a member of the state senate from the district composed of Albemarle, Nelson and Buckingham counties. He died August 18, 1803. By his wife, Hannah Carrington, he had, among other sons, William H. Cabell, who served as governor of the state, and judge of the state supreme court. By his second wife, Agnes S. B. Gamble, daughter of Colonel Robert Gamble, Governor Cabell had, among other children, Emma Catherine Cabell, born March 10, 1808, who married May 9, 1826, Paul C. Carrington, a farmer of Charlotte county, son of Judge Paul Carrington, the younger, and grandson of Judge Paul Carrington, the elder. Their son was Alexander Broadnax Carrington, born in August, 1834, who married Frances Isabelle Venable, daughter of Nathaniel E. Venable, the son of Colonel S. W. Venable, of Prince Edward county.

Charles V. Carrington, son of the Alexander B. Carrington just named, was educated in the public schools of Charlotte county and by a private tutor, Mr. Marshall Jones, who prepared him for the University of Virginia, which he entered in the year 1885. At this institution he took the academic course for a year, and afterwards spent three years studying medicine, taking the degree of doctor of medicine in 1889. For a time before going to the university, he taught school and was also a clerk in a lawyer's office. Upon his graduation from the university, he became the resident physician of St. Luke's hospital, Richmond, Virginia, the private hospital of the distinguished Southern sur-

geon, Hunter McGuire, of that city. He was resident physician during the summer at Natural Bridge, Virginia, and was afterwards resident physician at the Alleghany Springs in the same state for five years. He was associate professor of clinical surgery at the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Virginia; visiting surgeon at the Magdalene home; and surgeon to the State penitentiary, the Richmond Traction company and the United States Recruiting station.

He is a member of the Richmond Academy of medicine and surgery, of the Virginia Medical society and of the American Medical association. He is also a member of the Association of miltary surgeons and examiner for a number of life insurance companies, including the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, the Washington Life of New York, the Manhattan Life of New York, the Sun Life of Canada, and the Hartford Life of Hartford. He was surgeon-general of the state of Virginia on Governor J. Hoge Tyler's staff; and prior to this was the surgeon of the 1st Virginia regiment, and later surgeon of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues battalion. He is a contributor to the "Virginia Medical Journal," and to other medical journals. He has never held political office, but has been chairman of the finance committee of the city Democratic organization of Richmond. While at the university he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Eli Bananna society. He is a member of the Westmoreland, the Commonwealth, the Albemarle, the Virginia, and other social clubs of the city. In politics he is a Democrat.

On the 6th of June, 1894, he married Avis Walker, daughter of Major D. N. Walker, of Richmond. His present address is 932 Park Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

ROBERT CATLETT

CATLETT, ROBERT, was born in the city of Petersburg, Virginia, May 27, 1855, and his parents were John Robert Catlett, a tobacco manufacturer, and Celine Henry. On his father's side he is descended from Colonel John Catlett, who represented Essex county in the Virginia house of burgesses in 1693, 1695, 1700 and 1702. This first ancestor emigrated from Kent county, England, where his people were men of landed estates. On his mother's side Mr. Catlett is descended from Colonel John Henry, who came to Virginia from Scotland about 1729 and settled in Hanover county. Colonel John Henry's son, the famous Patrick Henry, " one of the few, the immortal names that were not born to die," was Mr. Catlett's great-grandfather. Since he attained the age of a school boy at the time the War between the States broke out, Mr. Catlett had many difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. But his experience was unlike that of many Southern youth, for his circumstances were not such as to require him to undertake any manual labor of a regular kind. He attended Charlotte Hall in Maryland, and sometime after graduated in the academic course at the Maryland Agricultural college. In 1876-1877 he took a course of professional study in the law at the University of Virginia, and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in Charlotte county, Virginia. While the influence of his mother upon his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life was great, the choice of his profession was his own; for the accurate, methodical habits of a lawyer were born with him and were suited to his genius. In 1887 he was elected a member of the house of delegates for Charlotte county, and served two years. Then he was elected commonwealth's attorney of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and served eight years. In 1904 he served for a short time as superintendent of schools. As a lawyer Mr. Catlett stands very high and he is popular in all circles, being possessed of that calm dignity of character which guarantees his descent from the best Virginia blood. As a merited endorsement of his high legal acquirements, he has been

lately appointed by the attorney-general of Virginia his assistant, under the recent action of the legislature creating the position. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

His chief amusement is found in taking long walks, and reading improving books. His wife was Jennie Daniel, whom he married September 7, 1881. Three children resulted from this marriage, of whom two survive.

Mr. Catlett's present address is Lexington, Virginia.

FRANK PATTESON CHRISTIAN

CHRISTIAN, FRANK PATTESON, lawyer and judge, was born in Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia, November 18, 1858. His father was Edward D. Christian, also a lawyer, and at one time commonwealth's attorney for the county of Campbell. His mother was Cornelia Burton.

Judge Christian's ancestry is a distinguished one in Virginia. His earliest progenitor in America was Thomas Christian, who emigrated in 1687 from the Isle of Man, where the family still flourishes, and, coming to the colony of Virginia, settled in Charles City county. Among his descendants have been many prominent lawyers and judges of the name in the colony and the commonwealth.

One of Judge Christian's ancestors was Henry Christian, his great-grandfather, who served with distinction in the American army in the war of the Revolution under Major-General the Marquis deLafayette.

Judge Christian's early life was spent in the city of Lynchburg, where he evinced the normal boyish fondness for outdoor sports and exercise. As a youth he showed a predilection for metaphysical studies. He attended the private and public schools of his native city, but never had the advantage of a collegiate or university course. Having determined as a youth to become a lawyer, he studied law privately, and later pursued for two summers a course of study in the summer law school conducted by the late Professor John B. Minor for a number of years during the latter part of his life, and with great distinction, at the University of Virginia.

Judge Christian began active life in 1873 as a messenger boy in Lynchburg for the Western Union Telegraph company. For a while he was in mercantile life, and later became principal of one of the Lynchburg city schools, a position which he filled from September 1879 to July 1887. Having been admitted to the bar, he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Lynchburg, and held the office from 1890 to 1894. In January, 1895, he be-

came judge of the corporation court of the city of Lynchburg, to which position he was elected by the general assembly. He discharged the duties of this responsible position to the satisfaction of the public, and with such credit and distinction to himself that he was reëlected for a second term beginning in January, 1900; and this term he is now filling.

Judge Christian has been a director of the First National bank of Lynchburg since 1894, and is president of the Imperial Colliery company, the Black Wolf, and the Stonewall and Terry Coal and Coke companies. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and is a Democrat in his political faith. He voted with the gold Democrats on the money issue in the national presidential campaign of 1896.

On January 28, 1890, Judge Christian married Mary L. Dearing, the only daughter of the distinguished Confederate general, James Dearing, who was a cadet in the United States Military academy at the breaking out of the War between the States in 1861, and resigning, entered the Confederate army in which he rose successively from lieutenant to captain, major and colonel, and was finally promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for gallantry at the battle of Plymouth. General Dearing died in April, 1865, from a wound received by him in a personal encounter with Brigadier-General Theodore Read of the Union army on the retreat of the Confederate forces from Petersburg to Appomattox, in which the two combatants met each other at the head of their respective forces, and in which General Read was shot dead, while General Dearing survived his wound but a few days.

Judge Christian's address is 412 Madison Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

GEORGE LLEWELLYN CHRISTIAN

CHRISTIAN, GEORGE LLEWELLYN, lawyer and banker, president of the Richmond bar association; president of the city council of Richmond, president of the chamber of commerce of Richmond, and president of the National Bank of Virginia, and of the Virginia State Insurance company of Richmond, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, April 13, 1841. He is the son of Edmund Thomas Christian and Mrs. Tabitha Rebecca Christian, who was a daughter of Edmund V. Graves, of Charles City county, Virginia.

After studying in the private academies of Taylorsville and Northwood, in Charles City county, he was a student of law in the University of Virginia in 1864 and 1865; and again in 1870, but before entering upon his law studies, he had served in the Confederate States army, enlisting in 1861 and serving until May 12, 1864, when he was so severely wounded in the engagement known as the "Bloody Angle," at Spottsylvania courthouse that further active service in the army was impossible.

In 1867 he was admitted to the bar. His practice grew steadily. In 1878 he became judge of the hustings court of Richmond, holding that office until 1883, when he returned to the bar, and has been a successful practitioner since that time.

In addition to his professional work and engagements, he has been prominently identified with the business life and city government of Richmond. He was president of the city council, from 1876 to 1878, when he went on the bench. He was president of the chamber of commerce, from 1892 to 1895. In 1893 he was chosen president of the National Bank of Virginia. He has been president of the Virginia State Insurance company since 1902.

Deeply interested in preserving the true history of the war, he was chairman of the history committee of the grand camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia; and is a member of the history committte of the United Confederate Veterans. As chairman of the history committee of the Grand Camp of Virginia,

he has published several pamphlet reports on the causes and history of the Civil war, which have been published in a work called "The Confederate Cause and Conduct in the War between the States."

On April 21, 1869, Mr. Christian married Miss Ida Morris, daughter of Adolphus Morris, of Richmond, Virginia. Some years after her death, he married Miss Emma Christian, daughter of William H. Christian, of Richmond, Virginia.

In politics, Judge Christian is a Democrat; and he has uniformly supported the principles and the nominees of that party. Judge Christian with his late partner, Mr. Frank W. Christian, founded and edited the "Virginia Law Journal" in 1884 which ran through a series of sixteen volumes.

His residence is 515 West Grace Street; and his office is in the Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.

JOSEPH WENTWORTH COXE

COXE, JOSEPH WENTWORTH, comptroller Norfolk and Western Railroad company, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1853. His father, Charles W. Coxe, was a merchant of Philadelphia.

The Coxe family is of English origin, having come from England several generations ago.

Joseph W. Coxe's early life was spent in his native city of Philadelphia. He attended the public schools of that city, graduating in 1872 from the Central high school with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1876 from the same school.

After his graduation Mr. Coxe, upon the recommendation of the president of the high school was appointed cashier for a manufacturing firm. His father having died before he graduated from the Philadelphia high school, leaving a very small estate, Mr. Coxe had to rely entirely upon his own exertions and resources. In April, 1877, he entered the railway service, since which time he has been consecutively, to April 1, 1879, clerk in the auditor's office of the Empire fast freight line; April 1 to April 21, 1879, in the office of the auditor of freight receipts of the Pennsylvania railroad; April 21, 1879, to March, 1880, auditor and general ticket agent of the Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake and Pittsburgh railway; from March, 1880, to September, 1883, auditor and general ticket agent of the Shenandoah Valley railroad; September, 1883, to April, 1885, auditor of the Shenandoah Valley railroad; April 1, 1885, to March 1, 1902, auditor Norfolk and Western railroad and its successor, the Norfolk and Western railway; April 1, 1902, to January 31, 1904, general auditor of the Norfolk and Western railway; February 1, 1904, to the present time, comptroller of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and from January 1, 1884, to March 31, 1902, he also filled the position of clearing-house agent of the great Southern Dispatch fast freight line.

In religious preference Mr. Coxe is an Episcopalian. In

national politics he is a Republican; in local elections he votes the Democratic ticket. Though a very busy man, Mr. Coxe finds time for social relaxation. He is a member of the board of governors of the Roanoke Country club and of the Shenandoah club of Roanoke city.

On April 26, 1883, Mr. Coxe married Mary K. Syester, of Hagerstown, Maryland. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

Mr. Coxe's address is Roanoke, Virginia.

ANGUS CRAWFORD

CRAWFORD, ANGUS, D. D., Protestant Episcopal clergyman and educator, was born June 5, 1850, in Cobourg, Ontario, Canada. His father, Angus Crawford, was a planter. His mother, Isabella Eliza (Laurie) Crawford, was a lineal descendant of one of the Misses Jenkinson who were present at the battle of Prestonpans, 1745 (referred to in the history of Tranent Parish, Scotland). His ancestry is Irish, English and Scotch; his grandfather, Walter Crawford, emigrated with his family, from County Down, Ireland, to Canada, in 1829, and became a colonel of militia and crown land agent. The Crawfords are kindred to the Crawford-Lindsay family of Scotland, and with the McDonalds of the Clanranald family; his maternal grandfather, P. P. Laurie, went from London, England, where he had been a banker, with his family, to Canada in 1836; the Lauries claim connection with the Lauries of Maxwelton (the family of "Annie Laurie," the famous).

He passed his early life in the country, and received his training at the common and grammar schools of Cobourg. He also studied agriculture with his father, intending to make that his life-work. When about eighteen, he determined to study for the Christian ministry. From 1869 to 1871, he was a student at Queen's college, Kingston, Ontario, going thence to the University of Toronto, where he studied three years and was graduated A. B. in the honor department in 1874, and was silver medalist in natural science. In 1884, the same institution conferred upon him the degree of M. A. In 1874-75, he studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey, going thence to the Divinity school, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1876. In the same year he was ordained to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1877, to the priesthood. In 1893 Roanoke college, Virginia, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D.

During the summer of 1876, he had charge (his first) of Holy Trinity chapel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in the fall

of the same year became rector of Trinity church, Mount Holly, New Jersey, where he remained about eleven years. Since 1887, he has been professor of Hebrew and Old Testament literature in the Protestant Episcopal Theological seminary, Fairfax county, Virginia; in 1898 was appointed chairman of the faculty, and since 1900 has been dean. He was a delegate from Virginia to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church in San Francisco, in 1901, in Boston, 1904, and in Richmond, 1907. He was editor-in-chief of the "Protestant Episcopal Review" for several years, besides contributing many of its articles. In 1892 he was elected a member of the American Oriental society. He is a member of the Cosmos club, Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Phi Beta Kappa society, of Virginia. In politics he is independent, voting as his judgment dictates at each election.

On May 18, 1880, he was married to Miss Brown of Mount Holly, New Jersey. They have had five children, four of whom are (1908) living.

His address is Theological Seminary, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Yours truly,

S. D. Clemmons

SPOTSWOOD DABNEY CRENSHAW

CRENSHAW, S. DABNEY, was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 15, 1854, his parents being William G. Crenshaw and Fanny Elizabeth Graves. He is also a descendant of the Dabneys of Hanover, the Longs, Appersons, Holladays and Harrisons, of Spottsylvania.

His paternal grandfather, Spotswood Dabney Crenshaw, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, but moved to Richmond when a young man and lived there the balance of his life. He had eight children by Winnifred Graves, daughter of Isaac Graves, originally of Spottsylvania county, but who, in 1747 settled in Orange county, Virginia, where he owned large estates and many slaves.

His father, Captain William G. Crenshaw, was born July 7, 1824, and was not only a large land and slave holder in Orange county, but was also the senior member of the firm of Crenshaw and Company, of Richmond, Virginia, prior to the Civil war, which concern did business over nearly the whole world, largely shipping in their own vessels. He organized, equipped and commanded the famous Crenshaw battery, Confederate States army, during the War between the States. On April 15, 1863, he was detailed from the army to go to England, as the agent of the Confederate States government, to procure war vessels, supplies and ordnance.

Spotswood Dabney Crenshaw, the subject of this sketch, received his early education from private tutors and spent one year at Rugby, England, during several years' residence in that country. He returned to Virginia and went to Hanover academy where he remained five years. In 1873 he entered the University of Virginia, and after graduating in the academic schools of Latin, French and German, he devoted himself to the subject of chemistry and graduated in the schools of general, industrial, analytical, and agricultural chemistry. On leaving the University of Virginia in 1876, he went to New York city where he remained in business for five years, then returning to Virginia

and settling in his native city—Richmond—where he engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, acids, fertilizers and kindred articles and also became interested in mining and farming. He took part in the formation of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, and at the present writing, he holds the office of secretary of that company.

He is president of the Sulphur Mining and Railroad company, and of the Bank of Louisa. He is also interested in mining in the West. He has always taken a lively and active interest in farming and horse breeding, in which he is engaged to a very large extent, the family estates in Orange being still owned by the family. He has been president of the Commonwealth club and director of the Richmond chamber of commerce, and is director of the First National bank, and the Bank of Richmond. While at the University of Virginia he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and he belongs to the Westmoreland, Commonwealth and Deep Run Hunt clubs, and many other social organizations.

In 1882 he, in connection with his father and brother, not only inaugurated the mining of pyrites, but also inaugurated the use of it (instead of brimstone) in the United States for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this country, erecting the first furnace for this purpose at Richmond, Virginia, which resulted in revolutionizing the acid manufacturing in the United States.

On November 7, 1887, he married Miss Anne Warfield Clay, of Lexington, Kentucky, and has four children; Warfield, Fanny Graves, S. D., Jr., and Clay Crenshaw.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

WILLIAM WOOD CRUMP

CRUMP, WILLIAM WOOD, jurist, legislator and advocate, was born in Henrico county, Virginia, November 25, 1819, and his parents were Sterling Jamieson Crump and Elizabeth Wood Crump. His father was an importing merchant of high integrity in business and courteous deportment. The Crump family in Virginia begins with William Crump, who was living in York county, in 1660. In 1654 New Kent county was cut out of York county, and the descendants of William Crump lived for many generations in New Kent.

His physical condition in childhood and youth was sturdy and strong, and his early years were passed in the city of Richmond. His mother was a woman of strong character and doubtless had much influence upon him intellectually. His special tastes in childhood were those of his maturer years, and he combined the pursuit of literary ends with eager participation in social life. He was especially fond of history and the study of the principles of government. As a boy he attended Dr. Gwathmey's school in Richmond and later was a student at Amherst institute, Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1835 he matriculated at William and Mary college where he completed his classical education in 1838. He then pursued the study of law under the able tutorship of Professor N. Beverley Tucker, between whom and himself there ever afterwards continued until Judge Tucker's death the closest friendship and mutual appreciation and esteem. Graduating at the close of the session he returned to Richmond and, in 1840, began the practice of his profession, and very soon won an enviable position at the bar. His early political predilection had been strengthened and intensified by his association with Judge Tucker, who was not only a great law teacher, but a strong political writer; and he entered into active public life as a pronounced champion of states rights. At that time Martin Van Buren was the leader of the Democratic party, and the disaffection with his views had driven many of the states rights Democrats into the Whig fold,

including Judge Tucker, John Tyler and Judge Upshur. The victory of the Whigs, in 1841, was soon after followed by the disruption of its discordant elements, on the question of the United States bank; and states rights Whigs and states rights Democrats acted pretty well along the same lines, during the whole of Tyler's administration. In the year 1844 Judge Crump was a supporter of John C. Calhoun and advocated the annexation of Texas, and to his influence in no small degree was due the ultimate rejection of Martin Van Buren by the Democratic convention and the nomination of James K. Polk as president. Judge Crump was one of the most efficient speakers in the canvass of 1844, and assisted greatly in placing Virginia in the roll of Democratic states which cast their votes for Polk. In the next presidential canvass (of 1848) between Zachary Taylor and Lewis Cass, Judge Crump was no less prominent and effective in supporting the latter as nominee of the Democratic party.

In the spring of 1851 Honorable John S. Caskie resigned the judgeship of the circuit court of Richmond city to accept a nomination to congress, and Judge Crump was elected by the legislature as his successor. He held the office for only a few months, the new constitution of the state terminating the incumbency of all the judges on July 1, 1852. By that constitution the election of judge was taken from the legislature and devolved upon the people, and Judge Crump was not a candidate. The choice of the people fell upon the late Honorable John A. Meredith, his only competitor being Robert C. Stanard, Esq.

After his retirement from the bench, Judge Crump was a prominent figure in the city council of Richmond before the war, and was the father of many ordinances looking to the growth and welfare of the city.

When the war broke out, in 1861, being intensely a Virginian and in the deepest sympathy with her people during all the days of their agonizing trial, he was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury of the Confederate States, and in that capacity rendered most valuable service to the Confederate cause until the collapse of the government.

He was elected as one of the delegates of the city of Richmond to the first general assembly after the war, and, as chairman of one of its most important committees and a participant upon the floor in debate, was one of the most prominent and conspicious members of that representative body. The passage of the Shellabarger bill remitted the states to the condition of a conquered province, and retired all the members of the legislature to private life. Judge Crump continued thereafter to the close of his life a practitioner of law, out of all office with the exception of a term of service again in the legislature for two or three successive years.

For some years before the war he was a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary college, and continued as such to the day of his death. After the war, feeling as he always did, the most earnest pride and interest in his alma mater, he was among her foremost friends in resuscitating its shattered fortunes; and for some years presided over the board of visitors as rector of the college.

Judge Crump was ranked during his lifetime as one of the foremost men at the Virginia bar. He was a great advocate, and, though eminent in other branches of the profession, he was preëminently so in the trial of causes before the juries of the country. His skill in the presentation of his client's case, and in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, was conceded to be unsurpassed by that of any of his contemporaries at the bar. His arguments before the jury were always powerful, and sometimes overwhelming. As a criminal advocate, he appeared in almost every important cause in Richmond for many years, and when the evidence presented, on the most liberal construction, any reasonable doubt of the guilt of his prisoner, he was invariably successful.

The most celebrated case in which Judge Crump was engaged was the defence of President Jefferson Davis when charged with treason, and when Mr. Davis was subsequently released under bond Judge Crump was one of his bondsmen. He was also of counsel in the noted John Randolph will case, which was tried in Petersburg. Of the scores of great criminal cases in which he appeared, the most noted were those of Jeter Phillips, tried

in Hanover for the murder of his young wife, and Thomas Judson Cluverius, tried in Richmond for the murder of his cousin, Fannie Lillian Madison, who was thrown into the old reservoir.

In his social character few ever surpassed him. He was a fluent conversationalist, and had remarkable descriptive powers, which made his conversation fascinating and delightful. He amassed a fund of information on all subjects, and was full of interesting reminiscences concerning the state and Richmond and men of his earlier days. He hated cant and hypocrisy, and was a true and loyal friend.

In his religious convictions he was attached to the Protestant Episcopal church. His death occurred in Richmond on February 27, 1897, and few men ever received higher tributes of esteem than were awarded to him by the newspapers and the members of the Bar association of the city of Richmond after the event of his demise was known.

Judge Crump was married in early manhood to Miss Mary S. Tabb, daughter of Philip Edward Tabb, Esq., of Waverley, Gloucester county, Virginia, who died some years ago, leaving behind her a saintly memory. He was survived by four children, all of whom, at the time of his death, were living in Richmond, Virginia

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL

CURRELL, WILLIAM SPENSER, professor of English in Washington and Lee university, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, May 13, 1858, and his parents were William Currell and Agnes Todd Wilkie. On his paternal side he is of Huguenot ancestry, and on his maternal he is of Scotch-English. While his ancestors did not attain extensive public reputation, they constituted a race of hardy, healthy men and women, who kept their escutcheon clear of any disgrace or dishonor. His father was, during most of his life, a teacher, but at one time he was assistant collector of the port at Charleston. His marked characteristics were patience, fidelity, thoroughness, aptness to teach and high sense of honor. His physical condition in youth was not strong, although it improved greatly after his twenty-first year. His early life was passed in a town, and he had no manual labor to perform. He attended his father's schools, King Mountain's Military academy in Yorkville, South Carolina, and Washington and Lee university. He remained at the last named institution seven years, from 1875 to 1882, taking the degrees of A. B., M. A., and Ph. D. in English.

His first strong impulse to win the prizes of life may be attributed to the teachings of his father, Professor J. A. Harrison of the University of Virginia, and to his own ambition. He began the active work of life as an instructor in French and history in Washington and Lee university. This choice of a profession turned almost entirely on circumstances, for a delayed letter made him a teacher, otherwise he would have been a journalist and writer. After taking his doctorate, he was elected professor of English at Hampden-Sidney college, where he remained from 1882 to 1886. He was then elected to the English chair at Davidson college, North Carolina, and continued there for nine years. After this he was for five years professor of modern languages and English language in Washington and Lee university and for the last seven years he has been professor

of English in the same celebrated institution. Professor Currell has lectured very extensively at Chautauqua assemblies, and at educational associations in Virginia and North Carolina, and before various other associations in every Southern state except Florida, Texas and Arkansas.

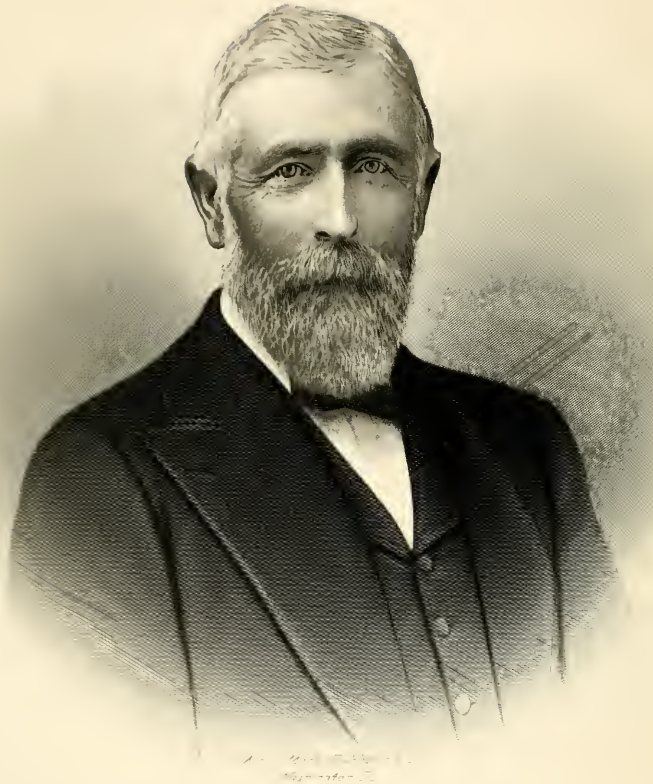
He has been too busy with teaching and lecturing to write books, but he has contributed many excellent articles to magazines. He belongs to the Modern Languages association and other societies. When William Jennings Bryan was nominated on a free silver platform he left the Democratic party and did not return to it for two elections, and he now calls himself "an Independent Democrat." In religious affiliations he is a Presbyterian, and has been elder in the church since 1897. His favorite form of amusement is golf and social life.

He attributes such failures as he has made to lack of concentration, having been "compelled, by force of circumstances, to do too much, or rather too many." As for the best way to promote sound ideals in American life and to attain true success, he advises young men to cherish "unswerving fidelity to truth, ethical and intellectual, faithfulness and promptness in the performance of the meanest tasks, oneness of aim and finally true religion." "This advice," he says, "sounds trite, but voices my sincere convictions." Finally, he estimates the influences which have shaped his life in the following order of importance; his father's influence ranks first, scholarship at Washington and Lee university second, private study third, and contact with men in life last; but it was by no means insignificant.

Sketches of his life have appeared in several publications, but the most important is in "Who's Who in America.

On June 28, 1888, he married Sarah Scott Carrington, daughter of Colonel Charles S. Carrington, and granddaughter of Governor James McDowell. They have had eight children, of whom seven are now (1908) living.

His address is Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.



J. S. Darling

JAMES SANDS DARLING

DARLING, JAMES SANDS, of Hampton, Virginia, who during an active and public-spirited business life organized and carried to success three important lines of business effort, in each case pioneering new methods or exploiting a new industry, was born in New York city on the 3d of February, 1832. His father, Hamilton Darling, was a builder of boats. His mother was Mrs. Temperance (Smith) Darling.

A healthy and strong boy, he passed his early years in the country, and from eleven to seventeen he lived upon a farm, engaged in farm work, except in the winter months, when he attended country schools. Self-reliance, the ability to use his hands effectively in many kinds of work, and a thorough acquaintance with the principles and methods of agriculture resulted from this early life of his upon a farm.

In his eighteenth year he engaged with an older brother in the business of building pleasure boats, and from the beginning of his connection with this business he showed remarkable mechanical skill. That inherited deftness in the use of the hand, which often goes with several generations of trained mechanics, was his through his father and his grandfather, and he showed not only activity, industry and sterling integrity, but also a strong purpose to attack practical problems in an original way. He was not content to keep on doing ordinary things in the ordinary way, but was anxious to seek improvement in methods and new lines of effort.

In October, 1866, Mr. Darling went from New York to Hampton, Virginia, and for the remaining thirty-four years of his life he continued to reside at Hampton.

He built up a large planing mill business. He saw great opportunities for usefulness and for pecuniary profit in the making of fertilizers for agricultural use from the menhaden fish; and he built up a large and very successful business in fertilizers.

He then took up the enterprise of a street car line for the cities of Newport News and Hampton, and that effective street car service he built and equipped with his own capital.

Perhaps Virginia is still more indebted to Mr. Darling for his interest in oyster-raising. He established the largest oyster-planting business in the United States. In the conduct of this large business, his fairness his intelligence and his open mind toward the needs and the interests of others who were employed by him or interested with him, led to the steady growth of his business relations until he gave employment to hundreds of people, and won for himself not only a handsome fortune but general public esteem. While he was unflinching in adherence to what he conceived to be his duty, he was constantly actuated by the wish to help others as well. He uniformly respected the right of others to express their own opinions, and he was always considerate and helpful toward the poor.

On the 22nd of September, 1864, Mr. Darling married Miss Mary Annie Daulman. They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1908.

Mr. Darling was connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a Mason. In his political relations he was a Democrat, uniformly supporting the principles and the candidates of that party. In his earlier manhood Mr. Darling found ample relaxation and exercise in the conduct of his business, his originality in methods giving him a constant sense of novelty and progress, in its management.

His death, on the 28th of April, 1900, at Hampton, Virginia, was mourned not only by his family and friends and by those immediately connected with him in business, but by a large circle of those who had known and highly appreciated his interest in all that makes for the welfare of the whole community.

ALFRED JEROME DAUGHTREY

DAUGHTREY, ALFRED JEROME, of Emporia, Virginia, for the last thirteen years manager of the Peart, Nields and McCormick Company, at Emporia, Virginia, in which company he is also a stockholder, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, on the 30th of May, 1870.

His father, J. E. Daughtrey, was a carpenter and builder. He had married Miss Lucy A. Winborne, daughter of John B. Winborne, of Nansemond county.

Until he was thirteen years old, when his father removed to the town of Suffolk, his boyhood was passed in the country. He attended the Suffolk Collegiate institute for the six years from 1883 to 1889. But even during the years when he was regularly at school, he formed the habit of educating himself by regular and systematic reading of the best magazines, reviews and newspapers, and by seeking to apply to the problems of business and social life about him, the principles which study and reading had given him.

In 1899 he took a place as shipping clerk and bookkeeper for the lumber mill at Suffolk, Virginia. In 1895 he became manager of the Peart, Nields and McCormick company, at Emporia, which is engaged in the manufacture of lumber and box shooks.

Mr. Daughtrey is a director in the Greenville Bank of Emporia. He has been for the last eight years a member of the town council of Emporia. He is a Mason; a member of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

On the 7th of November, 1900, he married Miss Bertha Kunes, daughter of W. H. Kunes, of Emporia, Virginia. They have had two sons, both of whom are living in 1908.

In religious faith, Mr. Daughtrey is a member of the Christian church, with which he united when a boy of twelve.

By political convictions he is identified with the Republican party in national politics, but he always votes the state Democratic ticket, and holds himself to be an Independent in politics.

NOAH KNOWLES DAVIS

DAVIS, NOAH KNOWLES, was born May 15, 1830, in Philadelphia during a brief residence of his parents in that city. His father was Reverend Noah Davis, of Salisbury, Maryland, and his mother Mary Young, of Alexandria, Virginia. An ancestor, John Davis, came from South Wales and settled near Salisbury, Maryland. His grandson was Daniel Davis, who died in 1856, having been for forty years elder of the Salisbury Baptist church. He was the father of Reverend Noah Davis, who early became pastor of the Baptist church in Norfolk. After several years he removed to Philadelphia, where he was placed in charge of the publication interests of the Baptists of the United States. In Philadelphia he was mainly instrumental in establishing the American Baptist Publication society. In this service he died at the early age of twenty-seven, leaving his son, Noah, an infant of two months old. After a few years his widow married Rev. John L. Dagg, of Virginia, and the family moved to Alabama, where the childhood of Noah was spent, and where his preparatory education was obtained.

At the proper age Noah K. Davis entered Mercer university, in Georgia, and graduated in the class of 1849 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From his alma mater he afterwards received the degrees of Master of Arts and of Doctor of Philosophy. Baylor university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He spent some years in the North in preparation for his work as a teacher. Howard college in Alabama then called him to a chair, and he was afterwards made principal of the Judson institute. He left Alabama in 1868 to accept the presidency of Bethel college, Kentucky, and while holding this position he was called, in 1873 to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia. Having completed the thirty-third year of his service at the university, and having been invited to accept a life annuity on the Carnegie Foundation, he retired from active service July 1, 1906, and is now (1908) emeritus professor of philosophy in the University of Virginia.

As a lecturer in the class-room, Dr. Davis has had few equals in imparting instruction. He cares little for rhetoric or for oratory, but is profound, earnest and logical; and his manners are the perfect representation of his thoughts, being full of kindness and marked with simplicity, directness and honesty. The student's attention is secured from the first by the conviction which promptly arises that his time is well spent.

It is fortunate, moreover, that Dr. Davis has not trusted to the fleeting results of oral lectures the excellent and profound ideas which he has digested on philosophy and its kindred branches of intellectual science. His treatises on logic, psychology and ethics are the text-books in more than fifty schools and colleges in the United States. In addition to the work of the class-room, he has delivered for the past twenty-five years at the University of Virginia upon Sunday afternoons Biblical lectures, which have been the means of grace to hundreds of young men. The substance of these lectures has been embodied in two books: "Juda's Jewels: a Study in the Hebrew Lyrics," and "The Story of the Nazarene in Annotated Paraphrase." The local Young Men's Christian association owes its preparatory and present strength in large measure to the untiring efforts exerted by Dr. Davis during his years of residence at the university.

Dr. Davis has made many contributions to periodical literature and has delivered many addresses before literary, scientific and religious bodies. He is a great reader, a true friend and genial companion, and no one ever came under his influence that did not profit by the fortunate circumstance.

On November 25, 1857, he married Miss Ella C. Hunt, of Albany, Georgia. Their children are Noah Wilson, Marella, Archibald Hunt and Clara Bell Davis.

A sketch of the life of Professor Davis has been published in the illustrated "History of the University of Virginia," 1904. His address is University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

WALTER FENTON DEAL

DEAL, WALTER FENTON, of Emporia, Virginia, was born in James City county, Virginia, on the 17th of December, 1855, the son of William Deal, a farmer and merchant, and inspector of oyster vessels, who is remembered as "sober, methodical and attentive to business." His father's grandfather was born in England.

Born in the country, but spending part of his early life in the village of Cabin Point, he attended the schools of that village, and assisted as a clerk in the store of an uncle after school hours each day. He says of his opportunities for attending school; "the Civil war left us in such a condition that we were compelled to provide for ourselves at an early age; and we got only such education as could be obtained from country and village schools, private schools at that. I had to stop school at the age of sixteen."

Beginning to support himself as a clerk in a country store, he learned bookkeeping and became bookkeeper for a lumber company. This led to his being identified with the lumber business, which in recent years has occupied him entirely. He attributes much that is best in his life, first to "home, and early home influence, and second to contact, later in life, with honorable business men."

Mr. Deal has never held any public office except that of a member of the town council of Emporia. This office he still (1907) holds. The work in business life which has brought him more prominently before the public than that of any other has been his connection with several lumber industries, chief of which is the Emporia Manufacturing company, which manufactures lumber and boxes, and of which he is at present president and manager.

On the 29th of April, 1890, Mr. Deal married Miss Lucy Weaver. Their only child is no longer living.

He is a Democrat by political conviction and party allegiance. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal

Yours truly, W. K. Vrail

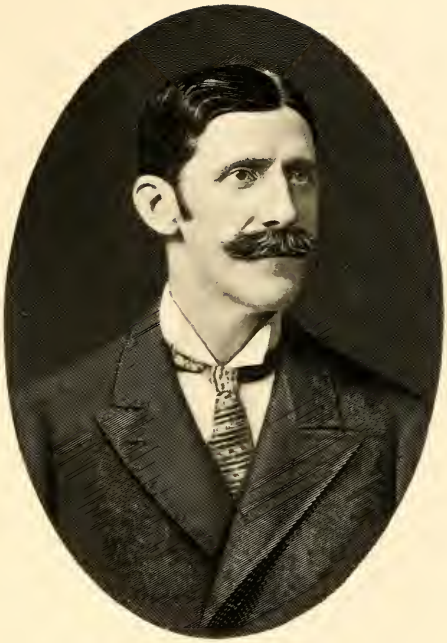
church. While his time has been so fully taken up with work, that he declares he has "had no time for amusement," yet he adds, "I enjoy riding and driving more than any other form of exercise."

RICHARD LOUIS DIBRELL

DIBRELL, RICHARD LOUIS, wholesale tobacconist, capitalist, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 19th day of September, 1855, the fifth child of Richard Henry and Mary Lee (Jones) Dibrell. He is of French Huguenot lineage, and represents the sixth generation of the American line in direct descent from Dr. Christopher DuBruill, who settled in Manakintown, Virginia, about 1700 to 1704. Three generations ago, the family name was changed to the present Anglicised form, Dibrell, by Edwin Dibrell, grandfather of Richard Louis. On the paternal side his ancestors in the direct line were as follows: Richard Henry Lee Dibrell, his father, was the son of Edwin Dibrell, the fourth child of Anthony DuBruill, who, in turn, was the fourth child of Anthony DuBruill, Sr., the only son of Dr. Christopher DuBruill, founder of the American branch of the family.

On the maternal side, his great-grandmother's father whose name was Roche, or Rochette, lived in the city of Sedan. He had three daughters, who embarked for Holland before the ecclesiastical authorities of France had completed plans to place them under their supervision and surveillance. Here the oldest of the sisters married and went to the West Indies; the youngest, Susannah, married Abraham Micheaux, a guaze weaver, and after five or six children had been born, they emigrated to Stafford county, Virginia, finally settling at a place known as Micheaux's Ferry.

Richard Louis Dibrell received his business training in the office of his father. His grandfather, his father, and all his elder brothers being tobacconists, he took up his present occupation largely through heredity. He removed to Danville, Virginia, in 1873, when but seventeen years of age, and engaged in the leaf tobacco business as a partner of the firm of Dibrell and Snodgrass. This firm began in a small way as brokers for larger Richmond concerns, and continued for a year or more when,



Very truly yours

R. L. Dibrell

through the acquisition of the interest of Mr. Snodgrass by the late Alfonso Dibrell, the firm name became Dibrell Brothers.

The firm as thus constituted continued in active business until dissolved, in 1890, by the death of Alfonso Dibrell, though the firm name did not change. In October of the year following an interest in the business was acquired by A. B. Carrington, and the firm was duly incorporated under the laws of Virginia as a self-perpetuating corporation, of which Mr. Dibrell was elected president.

In addition to his tobacco interest, Mr. Dibrell is associated directly or indirectly with a number of financial and business enterprises. He is president of the Peoples Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Danville; director of the First National Bank of Danville; director of the Morotoch Manufacturing company; vice-president of the Crystal Ice company; and is an officer or stockholder in a number of other concerns.

Politically, he is a conservative Democrat. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Dibrell is a man of large business experience, ripe judgment, and progressive spirit, who has demonstrated rare executive ability in the direction of large affairs. He has made frequent visits to Europe, besides traveling extensively in Japan, China, Canada, and throughout the United States. He has a world-wide acquaintance with the chief men in the tobacco industry of the present day. As a patriotic and public-spirited business man he is held in high esteem in both local and foreign commerical circles.

Mr. Dibrell has been twice married: first, on June 17, 1884, to Ida Nelson, daughter of the late George W. Nelson, M. D. and Pauline E. Nelson of Boonville, Missouri, who died November 24, 1896, leaving one child; second, on May 27, 1903, to Mary E. Boyd, daughter of Col. A. J. Boyd and Sarah (Richardson) Boyd, of Reidsville, North Carolina.

His address is Danville, Virginia.

EDWARD DILLON

DILLON, COLONEL EDWARD, for thirty years prominently connected with the interests of the James River Valley and interested in the manufacturing of lime at the limestone quarries of Indian Rock,—was for the last six years of his life a resident of Lexington, Virginia, where he died on the 11th of August, 1897.

He was born at Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia, on the 4th of May, 1835. His father was a physician, Dr. John G. Dillon, who had married Miss Mary Johnston. Through his mother, Colonel Dillon was related to General Joe Johnston, the great Confederate leader, and to Dr. George Ben Johnston, the eminent physician and surgeon. The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was Edward Dillon, who left Roscommon, Ireland, in 1780, and settled at Sandford, Prince Edward county, Virginia. It is a pleasant bit of the family records to find a neighbor of this Edward Dillon writing of him in these words: "A good neighbor whose heart knoweth no guile."

Until he was nine years old his family lived in the country. In 1844 they removed to Richmond, Virginia. His early education he had begun at the New London academy, Bedford county, Virginia, and he now attended the schools of Richmond for several years. But business claimed him very early, and he became a clerk in Richmond.

In 1855, at the age of twenty, he started for the far West to seek his fortune. At Fort Kearney he volunteered in an expedition against the Cheyenne Indians; and by reason of the qualities he displayed in this expedition, he was commissioned (in 1857) a second lieutenant in the regular army, and assigned to the 6th infantry.

Stationed with his regiment on the Pacific Coast in 1861, when the Civil war broke out he resigned, came East, joined the forces of the Confederacy in Missouri, and was at once assigned to the staff of General Ben McCulloch. He took part in the first great battle of the Southwest, at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, 1861,

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in which General McCulloch was killed. Lieutenant Dillon then served upon the staffs of Generals Van Dorn and Bragg. Later he was made colonel of the 2nd Mississippi cavalry and with his command, under General Forest, he participated in the engagements of Elkhorn, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, and the almost daily fights in which Forest's cavalry were engaged. He also saw service under General Polk, and as a capable cavalry officer he had the esteem and confidence of his superiors as well as of his own men. In May, 1865, Colonel Dillon surrendered his forces to General Wilson of the Union army in Alabama.

Soon afterward he returned to Richmond and engaged in business, having charge of the boat lines of the James River and Kanawha Canal for several years. In 1868, with Turpin and Ellet, he leased the limestone quarries at Indian Rock, and began the manufacture of lime. Making his home in Botetourt, he became thoroughly identified with the industrial history of the James River Valley and of the state. He developed the valuable lime works with which his name was long identified as proprietor. When the great freshets of 1870, and a few years later, the high water of 1877, seriously damaged, and almost destroyed these works, his energy and ability were shown in planning and carrying through their reconstruction.

He had also a share in the work of the final substitution of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad for the slow and uncertain transportation facilities of the canal. For over thirty years his thought, energy and will power were devoted to the material development of his section of the state, and the great benefit of all the residents of the James River Valley. Few men were so well informed as he on the resources and the possibilities of the valley; and few did such effective work in developing these resources.

On the 29th of November, 1866, Colonel Dillon was married at Hamilton Place, Ashwood, Maury county, Tennessee, to Miss Fanny Polk, daughter of General Lucius Polk. Of their five sons and two daughters, all except the eldest son were able to gather at the bedside of their father during his last illness, and were with him at his death. President J. A. Cunningham, of the State Normal college at Farmville—a half-brother of Colonel Dillon, was also with the family at Colonel Dillon's death bed.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He had a rare capacity for sympathetic friendship; and the circle of friends who felt a sense of personal bereavement at the news of his death was exceptionally large. One of the Southern correspondents of the "Baltimore Sun," in an interesting letter upon "The Conversationalist at Summer Resorts," enumerates half a dozen gentlemen of the South, among them the late B. Johnson Barbour and Dr. John A. Broadus, who were recognized masters of that rare accomplishment, the fine art of conversation, and adds: "There recently died at Lexington, Virginia, a gentleman known to many of our readers, who was hardly surpassed by any as a truly delightful conversationalist,—Colonel Edward Dillon."

The last six years of his life were passed at Lexington; and he is buried in the cemetery of that city.

Truly yours &c
Jno. Donovan

JOHN DONOVAN

DONOVAN, JOHN, president of the Clifton Forge board of trade, president of the Clifton Forge Grocery company (incorporated), and a director of the National Bank of Clifton Forge, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, on the 29th of November, 1847.

His father, John Donovan, was a railroad contractor who had been engaged in the early work of construction on the Virginia Central railroad, and having been robbed of all his property by a partner who absconded but a little time before Mr. Donovan's death, left his family in straitened circumstances financially. They are of Irish descent; and the father was a man of forceful nature, dominant will and kindly feeling.

As a boy, the son was trained to "work with his hands," and after his father's death, at the age of eleven he began to work for his own support. He attended school but two years. The education which has fitted him for the work he has accomplished in life, he says was chiefly acquired by night-study, in the years after he had passed his majority.

He was but twelve years old when the Civil war broke out; and as a boy of fourteen he was appointed military telegraph operator in the service of the Southern Confederacy. At that time the boy who had experience in the use of a telegraph instrument and in the construction of telegraph lines, was of far greater value to the Confederate cause than was the private who carried a gun in the army. Of course the boy operator, John Donovan, was not expected, and was not supposed to be permitted, to share in active service in the field. On one occasion he was threatened with court martial for leaving the telegraph office and going to take part in a battle. Yet so intense was his interest in the struggle, that voluntarily, and contrary to orders, he did participate in several engagements during the war, and of course on the Confederate side. He was in the fight near New Hope; and he shared in two of the engagements at and near Waynesboro. After the close of the war he spent a year at

school. He then engaged in business at Clifton Forge, Alleghany county. Although he began life as a Democrat, he is a protectionist by conviction; and he became a Republican and voted for Grant when the Democrats nominated Horace Greely in 1872. In 1880 he was elected a delegate from the 6th Virginia district to attend the Republican National convention which nominated James A. Garfield; and he was one of Grant's "306" in that historic body.

For a number of years he was in the Unted States internal revenue service as chief deputy collector for the 6th Virginia district. For a short time he also served as chief deputy and acting collector of United States internal revenue for the state of Alabama.

Governor Holliday commissioned Mr. Donovan captain of Company C., 2nd Virginia volunteer militia; and he held that commission and served in the militia with that regiment for seven years. He is a member of the Clifton Forge Camp of Confederate Veterans and has been awarded a Confederate Veteran's cross of honor.

Mr. Donovan married Miss Mary Scherer on the 31st of December, 1867. Of their four children, three survived their mother and are living in 1908. They are: John Donovan, Jr., member of the city council of Clifton Forge and recently a candidate for mayor of that city; B. Fabian Donovan, secretary, treasurer and assistant manager of the Clifton Forge Wholesale Grocery company (incorporated); and William Fitz Donovan, a merchandise broker doing business in Birmingham, Alabama.

For some years Mr. Donovan was president of the Clifton Forge City council. He has also served for a long time as a member of the city school board and he is now vice-president of that body. By religious conviction and early training he is identified with the Roman Catholic church.

Asked for his favorite form of amusement and exercise, he writes: "My pastime is now, and has always been, 'work.'"

To young people Captain Donovan gives this advice: "Map out a course to be followed, and an end in life to be attained; and pursue it vigorously to the end, not faltering at times when failure threatens you. If you are a young man who by stress of

circumstances has been prevented from acquiring a collegiate education, study persistently by yourself. Honest methods and honorable purposes in dealing with your fellow-men will give you the confidence of the business world."

His address is Clifton Forge, Virginia.

WILLIAM FRANCIS DREWRY

DREWRY, WILLIAM FRANCIS, physician and alienist, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, March 10, 1860. His parents were James David Humphry Drewry and Martha Jane Francis Drewry. He was the second of five brothers. His father was a planter, with marked literary tastes, and a great fondness for books; and it is doubtless to the influences exercised by him upon the early life of his son that Doctor Drewry may ascribe his own fondness for reading and study from his boyhood.

Doctor Drewry's family are of English-French descent, his earliest paternal ancestor in America having come to Virginia from England in the seventeenth century; and his maternal ancestors were of French stock. Many of the name on each side were prominent as planters and large slave owners and in the social life of Eastern Virginia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Doctor Drewry's physical condition in childhood was somewhat delicate; and, while his earlier years were spent upon his father's farm, he had no fixed tasks of manual labor assigned him. His energy, however, was always great, and he varied his studies, for which he possessed a natural aptitude and inclination, with the performance of many farm duties.

His father's death, when the youth was thirteen years of age, left the family with but a small estate; and in consequence Doctor Drewry's acquisition of an education put to the test his best energies and aspirations. His earlier instruction was had in the common schools of the neighborhood and later in an academy in Murfreesboro, North Carolina, for one year. Being without sufficient means to continue at school, he secured a position as a clerk in a commission house in Norfolk. He showed great aptitude for business, but felt it his duty to return to his mother's farm and aid her and her young family and to give an opportunity for his brothers to attend college. In 1877, he became a student in Randolph-Macon college, at Ashland, Virginia, and,

after leaving there in 1880, he taught a public school in his county two years, and then entered the Medical college of Virginia, at Richmond, where he remained from 1882 to 1884, graduating with distinction in the last named year with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and finally achieved the purpose to which his own inclinations and the examples of two of his uncles and several others of his relatives directed him, of becoming a physician. In achieving both his collegiate and professional education, Doctor Drewry showed both the ambition and the determination to accomplish what he undertook, traits which have characterized his life from boyhood and made his career a highly distinguished one. He worked, taught, or engaged in other occupations, in his vacations, to make money enough, with what he borrowed from an uncle, to take him through college, and to enable him to study medicine, punctiliously returning, out of his earliest subsequent earnings, whatever he had borrowed.

Having taken his professional degree at the Medical college of Virginia, he returned to his native county to practice his profession, and conducted a successful country practice there from 1884 to 1886—in the meantime, during a portion of that period, managing a drug store in connection with his professional work. At one time during that period his health failed, necessitating his discontinuing active practice; he, however, continued doing office practice, at same time teaching a large public school. In September, 1886, he was appointed second assistant physician, and in 1887, was promoted to the post of first assistant physician of the Central State hospital, at Petersburg, Virginia. In 1896 he was unanimously elected by the board of directors superintendent of this hospital, which in the number of its inmates and the magnitude of its equipment is the largest in the state of Virginia, and one of the largest in America, for the care of the colored insane. This office Doctor Drewry has filled from that date to the present (1908), showing, in his management and direction of the institution, an administrative and business capacity not inferior to the high professional ability which has distinguished him as one of the leading alienists and neurologists in the South.

Doctor Drewry is frequently consulted in many quarters as

an expert in insanity, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders, and upon medico-legal questions, upon all of which subjects he has been a prolific contributor to medical societies and to the various journals and publications of his profession. He has been called in as an expert in many of the important murder trials and other cases in the courts of the state. In January, 1906, he was elected by a unanimous vote of the board of general directors of the State hospitals for the insane, to the position of superintendent of the Western State hospital, at Staunton, Virginia, the largest of the state hospitals for whites, but declined the election.

He is a member of the American Medical association, being a member of the house of delegates from his state; of the Virginia Medical society, of which he is president; of the National association for the care of epileptics and the study of epilepsy, being its vice-president; of the New York Medico-legal society; of the American Medico-Psychological association; of the Tri-State Medical association of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; of the Petersburg Medical faculty; and honorary member of the Southside Virginia Medical association. He organized, in 1900, the Virginia Conference of charities and correction, in which are now enlisted the interests and energies of many of the most prominent people of Virginia, and is now its president; and he originated and led the movement in Virginia in behalf of a state colony for epileptics, which was recently established. He is a member of the National Conference of charities and correction and its corresponding secretary for Virginia. He is greatly interested in education, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Female college, Petersburg; and is president of the board of visitors of the Virginia Home and Industrial school for girls. He has recently been appointed by Governor Swanson a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia for a term of four years, and he is member from the fourth congressional district of the newly created State board of health.

He is the author of the present law regulating the examination and commitment of the insane, and of several other statutes affecting the hospitals and the insane. He was first to

segregate the epileptics in the state institutions, and to adopt the tent and open air treatment of the tubercular insane in Virginia. He was also first in the state to adopt the absolute non-physical restraint system of managing the insane, and instituted many other reforms in the care and treatment of the insane and the management of state hospitals. He is author of a number of published papers, chiefly on insanity, epilepsy, care of the insane and epileptics, tuberculosis, nervous diseases, and medico-legal subjects.

Doctor Drewry is a member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity, and belongs to the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the local social club in Petersburg; but his time is too fully occupied to give him much opportunity in the direction of club life or of active affiliation with purely social or secret organizations. He is a student by inclination, and finds his keenest pleasure in his domestic life and in the performance of his professional and official duties, and in his books—though he is sociable, genial, and is fond of social life at seasonable opportunities. His relaxations and amusements consist of walks in the country, drives, and short visits or trips to various points of interest in city or country. His infrequent vacations are spent largely in visiting other hospitals for the insane.

Doctor Drewry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is an official in his church. His life has been largely influenced by the altruistic spirit; and some of his most interesting sociological work has been in his official connection with the movements to establish in Virginia a reformatory for girls, a sanitarium for consumptives, and the colony for epileptics. He is a Democrat in politics, and has never changed.

Doctor Drewry was married December 20, 1892, to Bessie Seabury, of Petersburg, Virginia; and of their marriage have been born four children, three daughters and one son, all of whom are now (1908) living.

Doctor Drewry's address is 16 Filmore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

HUGH MILLER DUDLEY

DUDLEY, HUGH MILLER, lawyer and financier, was born May 4, 1855, at "Midway," the plantation home of his parents, near Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia. His father, William T. Dudley, planter and assessor of lands in Rappahannock, was a man of the strictest integrity. His mother, Achsah Ann (Miller) Dudley, a pious woman of strong intellect and high ideals, had a powerful and lasting influence upon his life. His brother, Lieutenant J. W. Dudley of Company G, 49th Virginia infantry, Confederate States army, was killed, April 2, 1865, while directing his men at the seige of Petersburg. His elder sister, Fannie T. Dudley, married John W. Wood, a farmer and noted apple-grower of Rappahannock; his younger sister, Jessie Dudley, married Judge Walter W. Moffett of Salem, Virginia. His brother, Frank Dudley, is a leading business man of Rappahannock.

Hugh Miller Dudley was reared on a plantation and was healthy, strong and active, with the average boy's fondness for play. His father being a slaveholder, he spent the first ten years of his life under that regime which helped to give to the South the culture which marked it before the war. Later he did some work on his father's plantation when not at school, for the inculcation of habits of industry. He acquired his education under private teachers in his father's home; at East View seminary, in his native county, conducted by Reverend Thomas Holtzman, a noted educator; and at Washington academy under the instruction of S. W. Barksdale, a master of arts of the University of Virginia. Having decided from personal preference to enter the legal profession, he attended, in 1876, the summer law lectures of Professor John B. Minor, at the University of Virginia. He studied privately the remainder of the year, and, in 1877, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia.

His practice was a success from the start, and it steadily grew; and his elevation to the bench as judge of the county court

of Rappahannock, January 1, 1898, was regarded as only a proper reward for his good work and clean record as a practicing attorney. He remained on the bench until February 1, 1904, when, under the new state constitution the county courts went out of existence. His decisions, both for thorough knowledge of law and for broad comprehension of equity and justice, will compare favorably with those of any county judge in the state, during the same period. His home at Washington, Virginia, nestled like a gem among the foothills of the Blue Ridge, is a center of culture and hospitality.

He had been a good financier during his entire career; but it was not until August, 1890, when he became president of the Rappahannock branch of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Culpeper, that his ability in that line became generally known outside his list of clients, many of whom had previously profited by it. His work was so markedly profitable to the Culpeper bank that on October 1, 1902, he was elected president of the Rappahannock National bank, Washington, Virginia, and was given a wider field for his ability as a financier. Though still practicing law, since his retirement from the bench, he has given most of his personal attention to the bank and to the Rappahannock Mutual Fire Insurance company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and has placed them among the successful financial institutions of the State.

He is a member of the Baptist church, is a past master Mason and high priest in the Royal Arch chapter. In politics he is a Democrat.

On November 10, 1885, Judge Dudley married Eugenia Eastham, whose parents and ancestors for generations had been numbered among the leading people of Virginia. Mrs. Dudley was born in Texas, but was educated at Hollins institute, Virginia, and has spent the greater part of her life in the state of her ancestors. Two children, Delha Miller Dudley and Luther Harris Eastham Dudley, have been born to them, both of whom are now living.

Since the above was written, Judge Dudley died suddenly, on September 3, 1907, while attending to the affairs of the National bank at Washington, Virginia, and was laid to rest at

"Midway," his boyhood home, beside his father and soldier brother. He was a typical Virginia gentleman, and his services to his state will long be remembered.

My cordially yours
David Dunlop.

DAVID DUNLOP

DUNLOP, DAVID, a wealthy merchant of Petersburg, Virginia, was born at Petersburg, November 6, 1841, and his parents were David Dunlop, Sr., and Anna Mercer Minge, his wife. His uncle, James Dunlop, who was born in Dundonald Parish, Ayrshire, Scotland, August 13, 1770, came to Petersburg from Ireland in the early part of the nineteenth century and established the business of manufacturing tobacco. He died July 13, 1827. He was succeeded in the business by his brother, David Dunlop, father of the subject of this sketch, who acquired a reputation as a remarkably successful merchant.

Mr. Dunlop was brought up in the city and was well educated at private schools, at Washington and Lee university, and by study in Europe. Taking up the business of his father and uncle he became one of the most successful tobacco manufacturers and exporters in the United States. And yet, though one of the richest men in the South, he was simple and unpretentious in his habits; preferring to live the quiet existence of a private gentleman to engaging in the turmoil of public life. He was a Presbyterian in his religious affiliations. He was twice married; first to Kate Compton, of Lexington, Virginia, January 18, 1866, by whom he had one son, David Dunlop, Jr.; second, to Mary Corling Johnston, on February 4, 1896, by whom he had four daughters: Mary Mercer Dunlop, Sally Harrison Dunlop, Margaret Agnes Dunlop, and Charlotte Lemoine Dunlop.

On his mother's side Mr. Dunlop traced back to James Minge, clerk of Charles City county, who was prominent as a friend of Nathaniel Bacon. William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, was a great uncle of Mr. Dunlop.

Mr. Dunlop died in Petersburg, Virginia, October 26, 1902.

OLIVER DURANT

DURANT, OLIVER, pioneer and mine operator, was born in Buffalo, New York, September 12, 1837. His father, John Durant, was an architect and builder. His mother, Martha Durant, was a woman of fine character who exerted a strong and beneficent influence upon her family and her friends. The first representatives of his father's family in this country were Huguenots, but came from England, where they had been engaged in manufacturing.

Oliver Durant, the youngest of three children, while fond of sports and pastimes, as a boy was interested in mechanics. When he was eleven, his father died, leaving the family in straitened circumstances. Wishing to care for himself and to lighten the burden of his relatives, Oliver soon obtained a position as errand boy. He worked faithfully during the day, and when it was possible attended school at night. At fourteen he decided to become a machinist, but he had worked only a week when his older brother was drowned, and his mother, his sister and himself, were left without means of support beyond the two dollars per week which Oliver was receiving as an apprentice. He therefore gave up the idea of learning a trade, and secured a position in the freight office of one of the leading railroads in the city at a salary which enabled him to maintain the little family in comparative comfort. But he felt the need of a wider field and better opportunities, and when he was nineteen years of age he started for the new and thinly settled region then known by the indefinite name of "Out West."

At St. Joseph, Missouri, he became a clerk for a merchant who took him not only into his business house but into his home, where he found good friends. After a few years, Mr. Durant formed a partnership with two of his acquaintances and engaged in a mercantile business which was quite prosperous until the autumn of 1861, when the disturbed conditions caused by the Civil war threatened its ruin. He then decided to go still further west, and in the autumn of 1861 made a journey into what was

Yours Respectfully
Oliver Durant

then a wild and almost uninhabited territory. The trip from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Denver, Colorado, took about forty days and involved many and severe hardships. A considerable stock of goods was transported by teams, one of which Mr. Durant himself drove. On the long journey from Missouri no white men were seen. Fortunately the Indians, of whom there were several bands, were friendly, and he reached Denver in safety.

In March, 1864, Mr. Durant fitted out an expedition with cattle teams, and himself driving a team of oxen started for Alder Gulch, at which place gold had been discovered in large quantities. On the first day out from Denver they encountered a blizzard which caused intense suffering and seriously threatened the lives of the men and cattle. Later in the journey there were heavy snow storms, one of which continued for thirty consecutive days. The perils of the journey were increased by the hostility of the Indians, at that time very pronounced; but Mr. Durant was not molested, and after having been on the road for four months he reached Alder Gulch. Finding conditions unfavorable, late in the autumn of 1864, he went to Salt Lake City, Utah. Soon after his arrival Mr. Durant sent for his wife and little son to join him. After a tedious and extremely perilous journey, they reached Denver. The stage in which they arrived at this point was the last one to cross the plains for more than three months, as the Indians took possession of the entire region, killed all the white people and destroyed the property at the stations.

During his residence at Salt Lake, from 1864 to 1878, Mr. Durant, beside attending to his mercantile interests, became largely engaged in mining and smelting; and during a considerable part of this time he gave employment to several hundred men in developing and making available the resources of the country. Late in the autumn of 1878 he removed to Leadville, Colorado, where he engaged in business and mining. From there he visited several of the great mining regions of the United States and Mexico, and later he went to British Columbia. In the autumn of 1890 he secured for himself and a few others a six month's option on a newly discovered mineral field in British Columbia, and proceeded to open a mine. As all supplies had to be brought on the backs of animals from Marcus, Washington,

a distance of eighty miles, the work of preparation was extremely difficult. The ore proved very rich; and when the option expired the syndicate which Mr. Durant had formed closed the contract and secured the property which has since become widely known as the Le Roi mine. The purchase price was $30,000. After it had been developed, this mine was sold to a London syndicate for $3,500,000.

In the spring of 1891, Mr. Durant purchased for himself and a business associate two claims which then were nothing but prospects but one of which, under Mr. Durant's management, became the Centre Star mine. The cost of development was met by the sale of stock. In September, 1898, Mr. Durant sold the mine to a syndicate for $2,000,000 in cash.

To Mr. Durant belongs the honor of opening one of the richest mining regions in the Great Northwest. He did the first mining in Trail Creek, in the West Kootenay district of British Columbia. He was also prominent in the organization of the West Kootenay Power and Light company, which was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, in 1896, and of which he was the first president. The main office is at Rossland, but power is generated at the Bonnington Falls, thirty-two miles away. The substitution of power supplied by this plant for steam power, which was formerly used, has resulted in a saving of nearly fifty per cent in the cost of operating the mines at which the change has been made. The demand for electric power rapidly increased and the works of the company have been enlarged to some three times their former capacity, and have cost fully $2,000,000.

What will be the final outcome of this pioneer work by Mr. Durant, no man can venture to predict. It is interesting to note that already the opening of a great district which gives employment to more than three thousand miners, the establishment of a town or six thousand or eight thousand people, and the building of two large smelter works and of two railroads, are among the results which have thus far followed.

Mr. Durant was married December 11, 1859, to Mary T. Griffin, whose grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and whose father, John N. Griffin, of Griffinsburg, Vir-

ginia, was a captain in the War of 1812. They have had two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are living in 1908. Mr. Durant is a member of the Masonic order; of the Rossland, British Columbia club, and the Rossland board of trade. In politics, he is a Republican. He finds his principal amusement and relaxation in quiet indoor games.

After the sale of the Centre Star mine Mr. Durant retired from active business and removed to the old home of his wife in Virginia—a home to which she was much attached. Here the family is gathered, and here Mr. Durant hopes to spend, in well earned quiet and rest, the remainder of his days.

His address is Culpeper, Culpeper County, Virginia.

JOHN ECHOLS

ECHOLS, JOHN, lawyer and soldier, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, March 20, 1823. His father was Joseph Echols, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, who was born March 23, 1789; and his mother was Elizabeth F. Lambeth, who was the daughter of Meredith Lambeth, and was born January 14, 1795 and married to Joseph Echols on June 14, 1814.

General Echols was educated at Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Virginia, from which he was graduated with distinguished honor in 1840. He afterwards took a post-graduate course of study at the Virginia Military institute; and later went to Harvard college, where he studied law; and where among his other instructors was Professor Greenleaf, the famous author of the treatise on "The Law of Evidence."

Returning to Virginia from Harvard, he began his active work in life by teaching in Harrisonburg. In November, 1843, he was admitted to the bar of Rockbridge county, Virginia; but soon afterwards settled in Monroe county, now in the State of West Virginia, where he practiced his profession of law up to the beginning of the War between the States, in which he later came to bear a highly honorable and distinguished part. He had not long been a resident of Monroe county when his unusual talents and fine legal acquirements begun to attract attention; and he was elected to the responsible position of commonwealth's attorney for the county, an office which he filled for many years with conspicuous ability, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. His close contact with the people due to his occupancy of this position naturally brought about his later selection by them as their representative in the general assembly of Virginia; and when the question of secession became a burning issue, he was chosen as a delegate, along with the Honorable Allen T. Caperton, to represent the county of Monroe in that memorable convention which in 1861 enacted the ordinance that dissolved the relations of Virginia with the Federal Union. While the

convention was still in session, but after the adoption of the ordinance of secession, he tendered his resignation as a member, which was accepted; and on the following day, viz: November 19, 1861, the president of the convention presented a communication from the executive of the commonwealth transmitting his nomination with that of a number of others, for confirmation as colonel of volunteers. On December 6, 1861, this nomination was confirmed, along with those of J. E. B. Stuart, John H. McCausland, John B. Baldwin, Beverley H. Robertson, Francis H. Smith, William H. Harman, George Wythe Randolph, Lewis A. Armistead, Dabney H. Maury, and a number of others to similar positions.

In the meantime, however, and before the ink of the signatures to the ordinance of secession was well dry, he had returned to his county and organized a company which was assigned to the 27th regiment, Stonewall brigade, of which he had thereupon been commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He commanded this regiment at the first battle of Manassas; and was at its head at the battle of Kernstown, on March, 23, 1862. In the last named battle he was severely wounded. After recovering his strength he returned to the army; and was subsequently commissioned brigadier-general under General Loring, whom he accompanied in his expedition through the Kanawha Valley in the fall of 1862. While in Kanawha he was ordered to relieve General Loring; and remained in command of the department of Southwestern Virginia for some time. In 1864 he marched with his brigade, under General John C. Breckinridge, to the Valley of Virginia, and bore a gallant and conspicuous part in the battle of New Market on May 15 in that year,—a battle made ever illustrious in military annals by the heroism of the cadets of the Virginia Military institute.

Afterwards he was actively engaged with the Army of Northern Virginia in its tremendous campaign from Hanover Junction to Cold Harbor. He went with General Early on his expedition into Maryland; and in the fall of 1864 he was assigned to the command of the department of Southwestern Virginia. Undaunted by the surrender at Appomattox, he led a considerable force into North Carolina; and escorted President Davis from

Greensboro to Charlotte in that state. Thence he returned to Greensboro; and with his staff was paroled with the army of General Joseph E. Johnston.

In the closing days of the struggle he was commissioned a major-general; but the commission never reached him on account of the evacuation of Richmond, and the confusion incident to its fall. It was a well-earned honor for duty faithfully and steadfastly performed, and for gallantry whose exhibition was only limited by the opportunity of its exercise.

After the war he returned to his old home in Monroe county; but conditions there not satisfying him, and believing that a fairer field for the practice of his profession, which he purposed to renew, awaited him in Staunton, he settled in the last named town. Here he continued to practice law, serving meanwhile in the general assembly of Virginia as a delegate from Staunton and Augusta county, where he rendered valuable legislative service and exercised a potential influence.

Finally his duties as an officer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company, and of its associated roads, with which he had become identified, compelled the removal of his place of residence to Louisville, Kentucky—to which state, however, he never transferred his citizenship, but with unwavering fidelity to Virginia returned always to vote at her elections, and lost no opportunity of advancing her interests.

During his life in Staunton, General Echols played a prominent and leading part in the affairs of his community. As a member of the law firm of Echols, Bell and Catlett, he held high position as a lawyer, and was connected with much of the most important litigation in the courts, where his forensic talents no less than his legal ability made him a conspicuous figure. His business qualifications were of the highest, and were early recognized in his election by the stockholders to the office of its president upon the organization of the National Valley bank of Staunton soon after the war. In 1872, when the National Valley bank and the First National bank of Staunton were consolidated under the former name, General Echols was again elected president, holding the position up to the time of his death, and bringing to the discharge of its duties the energy, ability, and administrative capa-

city which illustrated all his undertakings, and which served notably in his connection with this institution to establish it as one of the soundest and most prosperous banking concerns, not only in Virginia but in the South. About the same time the then demoralized condition of the Virginia Central railroad, which later became the Chesapeake and Ohio, attracted his attention; and, in conjunction with Colonel John B. Baldwin and others, he reorganized the road, secured its extension through Kentucky, and was for twenty years a director, leaving upon it the marked impress of his skill and ability and business experience.

He was a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute by gubernatorial appointment—in which institution he took an abiding interest; and he held a like position as trustee of Washington college, later Washington and Lee university, whose term extended from 1869 until his death, and where the services which he rendered were important and valuable. To the discharge of these civic duties he brought all the activities of his well-trained mind, and an unusually wide acquaintance with men and with affairs, which combined to advance in no small measure the success and welfare of the institutions that he served. In a memorial minute commemorating his death, his colleagues of the board of trustees of the Washington and Lee university bore witness to their esteem for him in these words, among others of a no less significant import:

"In war and in peace he secured the confidence and esteem of that unrivaled judge of men, General Robert E. Lee. This confidence and esteem he fully appreciated and justified. His intellect was strong; his memory, tenacious; his energy, untiring; his judgment, excellent; his will, firm. He was watchful, careful, just and generous. His tact in dealing with men was unsurpassed. He rarely made an enemy, and never lost a friend."

General Echols was a man of handsome presence, and attracted attention in any assemblage. He stood six feet four inches in his shoes, and weighed about two hundred and sixty pounds. His face was massive and rugged in its cast, and striking in its intellectual expression; and his whole appearance was in the highest degree commanding. No pen picture of him could

begin to do him justice, which failed to indicate in some measure the suavity of his manner, the sonorous eloquence of his voice, the kindly charm of his personal presence. He possessed in a marked degree the faculty of inspiring confidence and the gift of winning esteem. He was endowed by nature to be such a leader of men as he approved himself; and it has been said of him by those capable of disinterested judgment, that had he sought the achievements of public life rather than those of business, he might have left behind him a name distinguished beyond most for political leadership and statecraft. He was an orator of unusual gifts; an administrator of affairs who was possessed of varied and large capacities; and a trained soldier of splendid gallantry and military skill. In the field of his busy life he filled an extensive place; and in both his public and his domestic relations alike he illustrated the happy faculty of gaining the regard and affection of those with whom he came into personal contact.

General Echols was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Jane Caperton, a sister of Senator Allen T. Caperton, who had been General Echols' colleague in the Virginia convention of 1861. His second wife, who survived him, was Mrs. Mary Cochran Reid of New York city. The children of his first marriage, who lived beyond childhood, were two sons, Hon. Edward Echols, of Staunton, Virginia; and Percy Echols, who died when a youth of fifteen; and a daughter, Mrs. M. Erskine Miller, now deceased. There were no children born of his second marriage.

General John Echols died in Staunton, May 24, 1896; and is buried in Thornrose cemetery, in that city, where a handsome marble shaft marks his last resting-place.

WILLIAM HOLDING ECHOLS

ECHOLS, WILLIAM HOLDING, educator, was born at San Antonio, Bexar county, Texas, December 2, 1859. His parents were William Holding Echols and Mary Beirne Patton. His father was appointed from Alabama to a cadetship at the United States Military academy at West Point in 1854, and was graduated third in his class in 1858. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and was stationed at the army post at San Antonio at the time of the birth of his son, William Holding Echols. In 1861 he resigned from the United States army and entered the military service of the Confederate States. He was commissioned as colonel of a Georgia regiment, but owing to the scarcity of military engineers, at the request of General P. T. Beauregard, he served as major of engineers in the defences of Charleston, South Carolina, during the War between the States.

Mr. Echols' mother was a daughter of Dr. Charles S. Patton, who was originally from Union county, in what is now West Virginia.

Mr. Echols is of Scotch antecedents on both sides of his house, the ancestors of both his father and mother having come to the mountain section of Virginia with the great immigration of Scotch-Irish Ulstermen, which settled the Shenandoah Valley and the western sections of Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century. His great-grandfather, William Echols, located in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. His grandfather, also William Echols, together with two brothers, John and James Echols, emigrated from Pittsylvania county in 1816, and settled in Huntsville, Alabama, having first married in Virginia, Mary Hobbs, who was a native of Virginia, and resided near Lynchburg, and who was Mr. Echols' paternal grandmother.

Mr. Echols' maternal grandfather, Dr. Charles S. Patton, prior to the war had built and operated one of the first cotton mills ever erected in the South, about 1845. During the recon-

struction period following the fall of the Confederacy he again operated this mill, which was located near Huntsville, Alabama. He subsequently became the president of the First National bank of Huntsville.

Mr. Echols' early life was spent in the country near Huntsville, in the sports of hunting, fishing, riding, and roaming the woods when he was not at school. In 1871 he was sent to the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, then recently reorganized after the war. Here he spent four years, and thence was sent to the Episcopal High school at Alexandria, Virginia. It had been from his earliest boyhood the wish of both his parents and himself that he should follow a military career, and his object in entering the Episcopal High school was that he might receive mathematical instruction there at the hands of Colonel Llewellyn Hoxton, then a professor in the school, who had been a cadet at West Point with his father. Here he spent three delightful and profitable years under able and enthusiastic instructors, who awakened in him a thirst for knowledge and kindled his interest in the intellectual pursuits which since that period have occupied his time and energies. To Colonel Hoxton he was especially indebted for the personal influence which aroused in him a love for the study of mathematics, and for his first appreciation of it as an art, a science and a branch of philosophy, which offered a field for the distinction which Mr. Echols has since achieved.

Though still cherishing the ambition to enter the army, he found it impossible for him to obtain a congressional appointment to West Point from Alabama for political reasons; and so he made an attempt to secure one at the hands of the president. This, too, he finally discovered to be impossible; and his failure in this ambition, through no fault of his own or lack of endeavor on his part, proved his earliest and perhaps greatest disappointment in life.

He took the mathematical medal at the Episcopal High school for distinction in that branch of his studies, and was also noted while there as an athlete and baseball player, being awarded the baseball medal. In the autumn of 1878 he entered the University of Virginia, and after studying all the mathematical courses

offered there at that time, together with the chemical and physical sciences, he was graduated from the University four years later, in June, 1882, with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer.

The idea of his going to Germany to pursue his further studies was entertained by him and his elders, but was finally abandoned on the ground that he had attended expensive schools for eleven years, and that as he had the means at hand for being independent, he should be allowed to enter upon the active work of life. In July, 1882, he obtained a position as rodman on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, then under construction, with headquarters at Monroe, Louisiana, in which capacity he served for sixty days under an excellent engineer from the Troy Polytechnic institute, and at the end of that period was made resident engineer on a new road to be constructed from Memphis to New Orleans, a distance of four hundred miles along the Mississippi river. He served in this capacity as locating engineer, aligning about one hundred and fifty miles of the route, and as resident engineer in the construction of the foundations of the Yazoo river bridge, and was in charge of the earthwork construction through two counties. The second summer found him down with malarial fever, and, the opportunity occurring, he went to Colorado as superintendent and mining engineer for a mining company. Here he remained and worked for two years, and then returning East, became the first resident engineer on the location and construction of the Memphis and Birmingham railway in Alabama. He was engaged in this work until 1887, when he was elected to the professorship of applied mathematics in the School of Mines of the University of Missouri, at Rolla, Missouri. He filled this chair with success and distinction up to 1891, when he was called to the University of Virginia as adjunct professor of applied mathematics. Upon the resignation of Colonel Charles S. Venable he was elected as his successor to the full professorship of mathematics in the university, which position he has since held.

In addition to the duties of lecturing to the students of his school, Mr. Echols has done a large volume of valuable and distinctive work is the field of mathematics, much of which is

represented by the following publications: "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1902, 480 pages; "An Introduction to the Theory of Analytic Functions," Lithographed edition, 1902, for University students, 500 pages; "On the Expansion of Functions in Infinite Series," The American Journal of Mathematics, XV., 316; "A Deduction and Demonstration of Taylor's Formula," 2d. XV., 283; "On a General Formula for the Expansion of Functions in Series," Bulletin New York Mathematical seciety, II., 135; "Wronski's Expansion," 2d. II., 178; "A Cross Section Mnemonic," Engineering News, XX., 39; "The Cross Section Mnemonic," 2d. XX., 44; "Transition Curve," Engineering News; "The Transition Curve," Engineering Journal, LXVI., 465; "On Interpolation Formulae and Their Relation to Infinite Series," Contribution to the International Mathematical Congress, Chicago, 1893; "On an Extension of Holditch's Theorem," Annals of Mathematics, IV., 47; "Construction of Perspective Projections," Id. IV., 93; "The Problem of the Polar Planimeter," Id. V., 9; "Note on Perspective Projections," 2d. V., 15; "On Certain Determinant Forms and Their Applications," Id. (three papers) VI., 105, 11, 109; "Forsythe's Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable," Id. VII., 143; "On the Composite," VII., 93; "Proof of a Formula Due to Cauchy," Id. VIII., 21; "On Some Forms of Lagrange's Interpolation Formula," Id. VIII., 22; "On the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable," Id. VIII., 45; "An Elementary Deduction of Taylor's Formula," Id. VIII., 62; "Note on the Theory of Functions of a Real Variable," Id. VIII., 65; "Note on the Theory of Functions," Id. VIII., 137; "Note on the Expansion of a Function," Id. VIII., 176; "Note on the Mean Area of the Prismoid and Some Associated Theorems," Id. IX., 1; "On the Expansion of a Function Without Use of Derivatives," Id. X., 17; "On the Calculus of Functions Derived from Limiting Ratios," Id. X., 50; "On the Fundamental Problem of the Differential Calculus," Id. XI., 61; "On the Expansion of an Arbitrary Function on Terms of LaPlace's Functions," Id. XII., 163; "On Circuit Integration Over a Straight Line," Id. XII., 175; "The Volume of the Prismoid," Scientifia Bacca-

laureus, I., 20; "Note on Stadia Measuring," Id. I., 187; "On the Expansion of Sine and Co-sine," Id. I., 187; "Note on the Transition Curve," Id. I., 261; "The Pneumatic Hydraulic Sand Lift," Id. I., 310.

Mr. Echols was editor of the Annals of Mathematics from 1891 to 1900, and was dean of the academic faculty of the University of Virginia during 1903-1904. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Elizabeth Blakey, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who died in 1893, leaving four children. In June, 1896, he married Miss Elizabeth Mitchell Harrison, of New York city, and of this marriage there are five children living in 1908.

Mr. Echols is a Jeffersonian Republican Democrat, a member of the Episcopal church, a devotee of all outdoor sports, such as baseball, football, rowing, riding, and is deeply interested in the athletic life of the University of Virginia.

His address is University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

DAVID QUIN EGGLESTON

EGGLESTON, DAVID QUIN, was born at Charlotte court-house, Virginia, June 10, 1857, being a son of John W. Eggleston, a well known Virginia merchant, and Lucy Nash (Morton) Eggleston his wife.

Mr. Eggleston's education was acquired at Hampden-Sidney college and at the University of Virginia.

In 1879 he began the active work of his life by entering upon the practice of the law at Charlotte court-house. In 1897 to 1901 he was a member of the Virginia senate, and in 1901 a member of the Virginia Constitutional convention. Since December, 1901, he has been secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia. In politics he is a Democrat.

On November 29, 1883, Mr. Eggleston was married to Miss Sue Daniel, daughter of S. P. Daniel and of this union there are six children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

By religious conviction Mr. Eggleston is identified with the Presbyterian Church, South. While in college he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He is a Mason.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

Yours Truly
J. W. Elam

JAMES DAVID ELAM

ELAM, JAMES DAVID, farmer, merchant, bank director, from 1901 to 1904 member of the Virginia house of delegates from Brunswick county, and now (1908) a member of the state senate of Virginia, residing at Ebony, Brunswick county, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, on the 24th of May, 1857. His father, William D. Elam, was a farmer, for many years a justice of the peace, who is remembered for his firmness and integrity. He was three times married, and James David Elam is the older of his two children by his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth W. (McCargo) Elam, who died when James was but three years old. Samuel S. Elam, his grandfather, came from England about 1750, and settled in Charlotte county, Virginia.

A healthy and hearty boy, passing his early years in the country, he was required to work hard and regularly, and he had but limited educational advantages. But the strong love of truth and integrity of purpose which characterized his father, were impressed by the parent upon his son, who came early to the settled conviction that one's duty is to advocate strongly and heartily what he believes to be right, and to denounce and oppose what he believes to be wrong.

In 1863, his father removed from Charlotte county, Virginia, to Warren county, North Carolina, settling on a farm on the Roanoke river, near Robinson's ferry. Attending for some years a private school in his father's home, when he was thirteen he began to attend school some miles from home, crossing the Roanoke river for the purpose; and later he had a few months of schooling at Warrenton, North Carolina.

When seventeen he had a very serious fall, which inflicted upon him several months of intense suffering, and left him lame for life. But his strength of will was not crushed, nor his energetic perseverance interferred with, by this accident. The eager desire for an education was still strong within him. But his father was now an old man, while all the other children, (save

a daughter who soon after married,) had left home. It became necessary for him to devote himself to the care and support of his father. Returning to the homestead, he devoted himself to the business of farming; and his fine crops of cotton and corn on the lowlands of the Roanoke proved profitable, and were an example and an incentive to other agriculturists in his part of the state.

In 1886 he established a store; and gradually he withdrew from farming, (chiefly because of the difficulty in securing reliable labor,) and devoted himself more exclusively from year to year to his interests in merchandising.

From his father, Mr. Elam inherited a love of books. In his early boyhood the best English literature was within his reach; and he early developed a love of reading, which has been a delight to him throughout his busy life. Mr. Elam was a member of the board of county commissioners of Warren county, North Carolina, for several years; and he served as justice of the peace in that county for many years. He was elected a member of the house of delegates from Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1901; and he remained a member of that house during the "long session," from 1901 to 1904, which put into effect the new state constitution. On July 6, 1907, at a primary held in Mecklenburg and Brunswick, and representing the twenty-fifth senatorial district, Mr. Elam was nominated, by a majority of more than eight hundred over the senator then holding office. After an active and vigorous campaign he was elected to the state senate on November 5, without opposition, for a four years' term beginning on the second Wednesday in January, 1908.

In politics he is a Democrat, and he has never changed his party relations. By religious conviction, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has for many years served as superintendent of the Sunday school of his church. He is a steward of the Methodist church of Ebony, Virginia.

On the 11th of April, 1893, he married Miss Sallie Elizabeth Tillman, daughter of Colonel Stephen Tillman of Brunswick county, Virginia.

Mr. Elam regards the influence of his early home, with the love of good literature and the habits of steady reading and application which he there acquired, as the strongest influence for

good in his early life; and since his marriage he has found his pleasure and relaxation in "spending his leisure time in his home."

His address is Ebony, Virginia.

JOHN ALFRED ESSER

ESSER, JOHN ALFRED, coke-manufacturer, was born at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1848. His father was George P. Esser, a hotel-keeper and merchant; and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hunsberger. On both sides of his house Mr. Esser is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent.

His boyhood was spent in a country village. His father having died when he was seven years old, he found it necessary to go to work at a very early age, and without having had the opportunity of obtaining a school education after he was fourteen. When eleven years old he became a clerk in a grocery at Mauch Chunk; and since that time he has been continuously engaged in the active work of life. He served as a clerk for two years, and at the end of that period he obtained a position in a coal-shipping office, where he worked for a year. After that he was employed by one of the largest anthracite coal companies in Pennsylvania, first as assistant bookkeeper, then as paymaster, and then as general accountant. He remained with this company for eighteen years. Mr. Esser regards this as the formative period of his life, and believes that whatever of success he has since achieved is attributable to the systematic business habits gained by this early experience.

Since 1881, Mr. Esser has been engaged in the business of manufacturing coke. Fifteen years of that time, from 1881 to 1896, were spent in Pennsylvania, where for eight years he was general accountant, and for seven years superintendent of operations. In 1896 he came to Virginia, and became superintendent in charge of operations at Stonega, Virginia, where he remained until 1900. In that year he went to Dorchester, Wise county, Virginia, where he has since remained as general manager of the Colonial coal and coke company. In addition to this position, Mr. Esser is general manager of the Wise Coal & Coke company, president of the First National bank of Norton, Virginia, and general manager and treasurer of the Norton Water company, at Norton, Virginia.

Washington D.C.

Yours Very Truly
John A. Logan

Mr. Esser is a Republican in politics, but has held no office except that of postmaster at Stonega for four years, and at Dorchester for four years past, which last-named position he still (1908) occupies.

Mr. Esser is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was elected a ruling elder at Mauch Chunk in 1875. In 1878, he was elected deacon in Philadelphia; and, in 1886, ruling elder at Leisenning, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Masonic order.

On December 23, 1869, Mr. Esser married Esther Hyndman; and of their marriage have been born six children, of whom two are living (1908). They reside at Dorchester, Wise County, Virginia.

WILLIAM HARRISON FAULKNER

FAULKNER, WILLIAM HARRISON, educator, was born at "The Wigwam," the home of his maternal grandfather, in Amelia county, Virginia, June 19, 1874. His father was Charles James Faulkner, a lawyer and banker; and his mother was Lucy Harrison.

In his paternal line Mr. Faulkner is descended from Jacob Faulkner, who emigrated to America from the North of Ireland about 1700, and settled in Essex county, Virginia. On his mother's side he is descended from the illustrious family of the Harrisons in Virginia, who have given many distinguished statesmen and soldiers to the republic, including a signer of the Declaration of Independence and two presidents of the United States; and whose progenitor in Virginia was Benjamin Harrison, clerk of the council, and member of the house of burgesses in 1642.

Mr. Faulkner grew up in the village of Boydton, Virginia; and obtained his early education at the Boydton high school. He then attended Richmond college, from which he went to the University of Virginia, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1898 with that of Master of Arts. He pursued post-graduate courses at the University of Virginia from 1898 to 1901 in the English language, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin and Greek; and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the university in 1901. Later he spent about fifteen months in Germany attending the universities of Berlin and Leipsic.

He was an assistant instructor in modern languages in the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1894-1895. From 1895 to 1897, he was principal of the Episcopal academy of Houston, Virginia. Later he was professor of modern languages in Henry college, Texas. From 1898 to 1900, he was Latin and Greek master at the Episcopal high school, near Alexandria; and in 1902 he was elected adjunct professor of Teutonic languages in the University of Virginia, a position which he now (1908) holds.

He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity.

In 1905 Mr. Faulkner married Miss Eugenie Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Bruce Moore, of the University of Virginia. She died on January 1, 1906.

The address of Mr. Faulkner is University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

CHARLES WESLEY FENTRESS

FENTRESS, CHARLES WESLEY, was born May 12, 1856, in Princess Anne county, Virginia. His parents were James and Virginia Anne Fentress. His father was a farmer and lumber contractor for the United States navy. For a time he held the office of overseer of the poor, and for a number of years that also of overseer of the public roads of Princess Anne county. The first ancestors of the family emigrated from England at a very early date and settled in Princess Anne county, Virginia.

During boyhood the health of Charles Wesley Fentress was very delicate. His chief interests lay in the line of horseback riding and shooting. Until sixteen years of age his early life was passed in the country. As a boy he was trained to work. Certain portions of the work of the farm were allotted to him and he was taught that honest toil carried with it no disgrace but that his success depended upon the amount of enthusiasm which he infused into his efforts in every undertaking whether of hand or brain.

The attainment of an education was attended with great difficulty. Having to fight for his own living his early education was largely acquired after his tasks were completed. For a time he attended Professor Webster's school in Norfolk, Virginia, but the death of his mother obliged him to leave. His reading had been largely confined to books by standard authors. About 1872 he entered the grocery business as a clerk for his brother. This experience brought him to the attention of Caleb Dowley who persuaded him to enter into business with himself. In this business Mr. Fentress continued after the death of Mr. Dowley.

Among the influences which affected the character of Charles Wesley Fentress should be mentioned the honest, upright standard maintained by Mr. Dowley, and also the early necessity which caused Mr. Fentress to take an active interest in his work.

Mr. Fentress is engaged in the wholesale provision business, and he holds, or has held, the following named positions: A

Sincerely Yours
E. W. Rimbus

directorship in the City National Bank of Norfolk, Virginia, the vice-presidency of the Atlantic Trust and Deposit company, the presidency of the Board of Trade and the Business Men's association, the vice-presidency of the Cold Storage and Ice company, the vice-presidency of the Baltimore Refrigerating and Heating company, and a directorship in the Seaboard Fire Insurance company. Politics have had no charm for Mr. Fentess; and, though often solicited, he has uniformly declined to stand for political office.

Mr. Fentress is a master Mason, a member of the Knights Templar, of the Mystic Shrine, of the Norfolk Board of Trade and Business Men's association, and of the Virginia club. He is a Democrat in politics and a Methodist in religion. His amusement and relaxation are found in gunning, automobiling and billiards; of the latter he is especially fond.

To the young Mr. Fentress suggests that country life, its influences, and the necessity of work in early years thereby occasioned, are great factors in the maturing of manhood.

On October 25, 1881, Mr. Fentress was married to Sou L. Bayton, who died in May, 1883, daughter of Reverend T. J. Bayton, of the Virginia Methodist Episcopal conference, Norfolk county. On November 20, 1889, Mr. Fentress was married to Effie Eley, daughter of Captain H. S. Eley, of Virginia, and a member of a very old and prominent family. Of this marriage five children have been born, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Colonial Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.

WILLIAM MORRIS FONTAINE

FONTAINE, WILLIAM MORRIS, scientist and educator, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, December 1, 1835. His father was James Fontaine, a farmer of Hanover county, and his mother was Juliet Morris.

Professor Fontaine's earliest ancestor in Virginia was the Reverend Peter Fontaine, son of the Reverend James Fontaine, who was a Huguenot refugee from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Reverend Peter Fontaine came from England to the colony of Virginia in 1715, and settled in King William county.

Professor Fontaine's youth was spent in the country. As a boy he was fond of outdoor life and hunting, and enjoyed excellent physical health. Up to 1854 he was instructed by a private tutor. In that year he entered Hanover academy under Professor Lewis Coleman, who later became the occupant of the chair of Latin in the University of Virginia. Here he remained until 1856, when he matriculated in the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1859 with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1860 he began the active work of life as a teacher in Hanover academy with Major Hilary P. Jones, where he remained until the beginning of the War between the States. With the breaking out of the war he entered the army of the Confederate States, in which he served until 1862 as second lieutenant of artillery; then to 1864 as second lieutenant of ordnance with Jones' battery of artillery; then to the end of the war as first lieutenant of ordnance with Anderson's division in the lines at Petersburg, and on the retreat, closing his army experience at Appomattox April 9, 1865.

The end of the war led him to the conclusion that the South needed the development of its material resources. He therefore determined to study mineralogy and geology, and, going to Europe, he became a student of these subjects in the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Saxony, then the best known school for applied science. Here he remained during 1869-1870.

In 1873 he was elected to the professorship of chemistry and geology in the University of West Virginia, which position he held until 1878. In 1879 he was called to the chair of natural history and geology in the University of Virginia, and has continued to occupy it up to the present time (1908).

Professor Fontaine occupies distinguished rank as a scientist, and is the author of a number of papers and books dealing with the subjects of his studies. Among them are "Resources of West Virginia" (1876), in collaboration with M. F. Maury; "Report PP. Second Pennsylvania Geologic Survey" (1880), in collaboration with I. C. White; "Monograph VI., United States Geologic Survey" (1883); Monograph XV., United States Geologic Survey" (1889); "Bulletin of the Potomac Formation, United States Geologic Survey"; Various papers on geologic subjects and on fossil botany, published in the "American Journal of Science"; in the "Proceedings of the United States National Museum," and in the "Annual Reports of the Director of the United States Geologic Survey."

He is especially distinguished in the scientific world for his knowledge of fossil botany, in the study of which he has found many new plants, and has determined the geological age of various formations in different parts of the United States.

He is a fellow of the Geological society of America and a member of the Huguenot society of America. In political creed and association he is a Democrat, and has never changed his party allegiance. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church and is unmarried.

Biographical sketches of Professor Fontaine have been published in "A History of the University of Virginia" (Lewis and Company, New York City,) in "Who's Who in America," for 1908-1909 (A. N. Marquis and Company, Chicago), and in a work on "Men of Science in America," edited by J. McK. Cattell, the editor of "Science."

His address is University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia.

LUTHER AUGUSTINE FOX

FOX, LUTHER AUGUSTINE, D. D., minister, and for the past twenty-six years college professor, was born at Randleman, Randolph county, North Carolina, August 3, 1843, and is the son of Alfred J. and Lydia Fox. His father was a minister of the Gospel, an energetic man and a clear thinker.

The Fox family was founded in this country by David Fox from Germany, who settled in North Carolina in 1750.

In childhood and youth, Luther A. Fox was healthy and vigorous. He was reared on a farm and during summer vacations performed such tasks of manual labor as are usually assigned to youth. To this he attributes the vigorous health he has uniformly enjoyed.

He was graduated at Roanoke college, Virginia, in 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Early thereafter he began the active work of life as a Lutheran clergyman in North Carolina. He had, from childhood, looked forward to the ministry as his life-work, and no influence was brought to bear upon him to affect his choice of a vocation. He has served churches in Roanoke, Virginia; Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, and Waynesboro, Virginia.

In 1882, Dr. Fox was elected professor of philosophy in Roanoke college. In this position he has done, and is doing, most faithful and efficient work. For a large part of the time since the date above named, he was acting-president of the college, as the president was absent most of the time in the interests of the institution, and Dr. Fox was called upon to serve in his stead. The college has conferred upon him the honorary degrees of A. M. and D. D.

Dr. Fox regards private study as the most potent influence in shaping life, and thinks that the thorough mastery of a few works on systematic theology, such as Knapp's "Systematic Theology," Neander's "Church History," Cousin's "History of Philosophy," and Sir William Hamilton's "Metaphysics and Philosophy," has been very helpful to him.

As a writer Dr. Fox has been successful. In 1890 he published a work entitled "Evidences of a Future Life;" and he has contributed many articles to the "Lutheran Quarterly."

He believes firmly in education, and thinks that "a collegiate education is of great importance in any sphere." A total abstinence from strong drink, a thorough devotion to one's vocation, and genuine piety, are necessary, he thinks, to true success. And he adds: "One's aim should be to serve God by rendering the best service to humanity."

On September 9, 1869, Dr. Fox married Etta Glossbrenner, daughter of Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

The address of Dr. Fox is Salem, Virginia.

LEWIS GINTER

GINTER, LEWIS. If, as has been said by the poet Pope, "The proper study of mankind is man," biography must be a most valuable addition to the sum of human knowledge.

Among the "Men of Mark in Virginia" whose lives are deemed worthy of record, there is perhaps not one the story of whose efforts and experiences in business is more full of encouragement to those who in the face of difficulties begin and continue the battle of life, or whose benevolence after the achievement of great success furnishes a better example for imitation than does the life of Lewis Ginter.

The subject of this brief biography was born in the city of New York on the 4th day of April, 1824. His family was of old Knickerbocker stock, and though he afterwards became, not only by residence but in heart and soul, a Virginian, he always referred with satisfaction to his Dutch lineage as the rock from which he was hewn. Mr. Ginter came to Richmond, Virginia, in the spring of 1842, and began there at the age of eighteen his business career, which, despite many vicissitudes, was crowned with success unparalleled in his community, and rarely equalled if at all surpassed in the whole South.

His first business enterprise was as a merchant, dealing in a general assortment of fancy furnishings, in a store of his own on East Main street, nearly opposite the old St. Charles hotel, that is, just above the present site of the Main street depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Under his energetic management his trade so flourished that he was compelled a few years later to secure a larger storehouse on Main street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. He there formed a partnership with Mr. John F. Alvey, and later, taking into the firm Mr. James Kent, they began to do a wholesale business with village and country stores and retail houses in Richmond, which grew into one of the most extensive of its kind in the South. In about two years Mr. George Arents, a nephew of Mr. Ginter, bought out the in-

Signature

terest of Mr. Kent, and the new firm of Ginter, Alvey & Arents did a great business during the fifties in linens, white goods, and woolen fabrics of various kinds. They dealt directly with the factories, and in pursuit of this trade Mr. Ginter made frequent visits to the Irish and Saxon mills of Europe securing the most expensive grades of goods, many of which upon arrival in Richmond were repacked in attractive boxes and wrappings of Mr. Ginter's own design.

With remarkable business foresight Mr. Ginter foresaw and predicted the great financial panic of 1857, and, acting upon his convictions, he purchased horses and buggies and sent collectors out simultaneously and persistently month after month to gather from his customers all the cash he could, and this he put aside to meet the coming crash. As a result of his foresight and prudence the financial storm of 1857 passed harmlessly over his firm, which continued its career of prosperity until the breaking out of the war in 1861. When the business was finally suspended because of the war, Mr. Ginter and his partners had more than a quarter of a million dollars due them in outstanding accounts, of which the greater part was never paid. For these accounts Mr. Ginter never presented a bill, but when his debtors volunteered to pay, he settled with them on such terms as were agreeable to the debtor, and never asked for interest.

At the outset of the war Mr. Ginter, who had cast in his lot thoroughly with the community in which he lived, disposed of his business and entered the Confederate army. He served to the end of the struggle with high credit. He was first a quartermaster under General Joseph R. Anderson, but in 1862 was appointed commissary of General Thomas' brigade of Georgians. Patient, polite and kindly, he soon became one of the most popular men in the brigade, and specially won the attachment and interest of the men, because he never lost an opportunity to get into a battle, and was known in the brigade as "the fighting commissary." After the battle of Cedar Run in August, 1862, he volunteered to serve in the place of Captain William Norwood, who was disabled by a wound, and thus participated in the battle of Second Manassas and other battles of the campaign into Maryland that year. On the second day of the fight at Manassas

in August, 1862, when the Federal forces seemed about to break through the division of General A. P. Hill, Major Ginter, with great presence of mind, rallied the men and led a counter charge which drove the enemy back. Several of his superior officers who witnessed this gallant action sought to procure his promotion, but, with the modesty which always characterized the man, he discouraged the effort, and after the war he more than once interfered to prevent some admiring friend from using this incident in an address.

After the war, accepting the inevitable cheerfully, Major Ginter began to look for a new opening. The destruction of business in Richmond, and the desolation of Virginia, discouraged him from beginning his new career among his old friends. He turned his face towards New York, and, associating with himself John H. Colquitt, formerly one of his clerks in Richmond, he became the head of a banking house on Wall street. The disastrous results of the panic of 1873 led to the failure of this banking house, and Major Ginter again found himself practically penniless and out of employment. To a friend who expressed sympathy for him he returned his cordial thanks, and said, "True, it is not the most cheerful prospect I ever saw; but I trust I may get at work soon and settle everything satisfactorily." Thus past fifty years of age he was about to begin life afresh.

After a close investigation of conditions, he returned from New York to Richmond in 1874, and with Mr. John F. Allen formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of smoking tobacco and cigars under the firm name of John F. Allen & Company. In his travels at home and abroad Major Ginter had observed the increasing consumption of cigarettes made of foreign tobacco, some of which were even then being manufactured and sold in New York city. There seemed to him no reason why the delicate and fragrant bright tobacco leaf of the "Golden Belt" of Virginia and the Carolinas should not be as desirable as the foreign article for cigarettes as it was for plug and smoking. His thought was quickly followed by action, and thus came from a small beginning the manufacture and trade which eventually opened up a great world market for the bright tobacco grown in

what is known as "The Golden Belt of Virginia and the Carolinas."

At the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, he made a very attractive display of cigarettes and bright smoking tobacco, which greatly enlarged the interest in those articles. The extraordinary good taste which Major Ginter always had served him well in this business, and he was probably the first manufacturer ever to use artistic lithographed labels and attractive packages for tobacco of any kind. The fine quality of the goods and the exquisite manner in which they were put up caught the market, and the business grew very rapidly both at home and abroad, and all sorts of testimonials in the way of letters of praise and in the form of medals were sent to the firm.

In 1881 Mr. John F. Allen withdrew from the firm, the name of which had sometime before been changed to Allen & Ginter, and Mr. John Pope was received into the partnership. The trade of the house increased so rapidly that in 1888 the establishment was incorporated.

When in the winter of 1889 negotiations for the formation of a trust of the five great cigarette manufacturing houses of the country appeared to be coming to a head, Major Ginter positively refused to go into such a combination, and would only agree to the formation of a corporation to take over absolutely and pay for the business bought. His decision in this matter was referred to when the American Tobacco Company in New York was charged with conspiracy, and Major Ginter's stand was praised far and wide.

To carry out his views, he and his associates secured from the legislature of Virginia a charter for the American Tobacco Company, which was passed by both houses and signed by the governor, but was later rescinded by an act of repeal. Advised by counsel that the charter was good and could be maintained, he declined to have the company organized under it, and later secured a charter from the state of New Jersey, which was anxious to grant it. A little before his death, Major Ginter referred with regret to the loss which had been thus inflicted upon Richmond and the commonwealth. The state would have re-

ceived taxes to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars annually, it is said, had not the charter been rescinded.

Of the American Tobacco Company he was the first president, but in a few months resigned in favor of a younger man; he, however, held the position of director practically until his death. The company was capitalized at twenty-five millions, and of this capital stock Major Ginter personally owned originally about three and a half millions.

When the great fire in January, 1893, destroyed the Allen & Ginter factory at Seventh and Cary streets, with a loss of some two hundred thousand dollars, hundreds of employees, chiefly young women, were thrown out of work. Without any delay, the business was moved to one of the company's factories at Twenty-fifth and Cary streets; telegrams for new machinery to be shipped by express were gotten off that day, and numbers of mechanics of all kinds worked day and night to get the new place in shape, and within ten days regular work was resumed, saving the employees the suffering which would have followed the dreaded delay of months in rebuilding.

The success of the American Tobacco Company was such that Major Ginter became the wealthiest man in Richmond, and, indeed, in all Virginia. His income was proportionately great, and, although he lived in great elegance and affluence, he seemed to regard his wealth rather as a trust than a mere means of self gratification. He became almost a universal benefactor, and his great powers for business were heavily taxed by the appeals that were made to him to aid meritorious enterprises of all kinds. Besides numberless smaller companies, he took a very large interest in the Richmond locomotive works, which he held to the time of his death.

For a long time he had advocated some coöperative plan for building a first class hotel in Richmond, but failing to get the coöperation which the merits of the plan deserved, he undertook, with the aid alone of members of his own family, to build the Jefferson hotel, and that important addition to the welfare and attractiveness of Richmond is a monument to his public spirit and good taste. There would never have been a Jefferson hotel except for Lewis Ginter.

In a trip that he made to Australia about 1887 or 1888, he observed how many of the business men of Melbourne had country places to which they went every evening after the day's work was done, and he formed the idea of planning such an arrangement near Richmond. He bought up hundreds of acres of land on each side of Brook Turnpike, laid it out in a most liberal way with broad avenues, had the land elaborately tile drained, put down sewers, built water works, macadamized the roads, planted miles of hedges and thousands upon thousands of shade trees. So spacious and comprehensive was his suburban work that a distinguished divine from New York on seeing it exclaimed, "Why this man worked like a Pharoah." He has left indelibly impressed upon the face of Henrico county evidences of his broad, liberal and refined spirit, and coming generations will enjoy the benefits which have flowed from his wise and generous nature.

The combination of wisdom and gentleness and strict integrity which characterized Major Ginter gained for him the affection of his friends, and the devoted loyalty of his employees. Attractive in face and in figure, quiet and dignified in bearing, genial and kindly in manner, it was deemed a privilege not merely to be his friend, but also to serve him.

Socially Major Ginter was a most delightful person. He was the soul of hospitality, and seemed to enjoy without stint the entertainment of his friends, a pleasure in which he indulged himself most liberally. Among his constant visitors were several of the most distinguished clergymen of Richmond, who appeared to be among his most cherished companions. Though not a professor of religion at any time, Major Ginter, whose affiliations were with the Episcopal church, was a genuinely religious man, and paid the greatest respect to all that belonged to the worship of God. He took the greatest pleasure in building and decorating a Baptist church for the negroes in Henrico. He caused to be erected in this church tablets bearing the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and at the dedicatory services of the church he attended in person, and in some remarks which he made on the occasion asked the deacons of the church that they would cause the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Command-

ments to be said at every service, and the deacons faithfully promised to do it.

The range of Major Ginter's interest in affairs generally was uncommonly large, and his information was correspondingly varied and accurate. In some directions, as for instance in French, he was quite a scholar, and in his love of art and in critical appreciation of fine pictures not many men of his city surpassed him. His love of nature was a continual source of delight to him, and his taste for landscape gardening was little short of inspiration.

Major Ginter never married, but his homes, which for years were the abode of hospitality of the finest type, found graceful mistresses in his sister and her daughters. When he reached the age of seventy his failing strength admonished him that he must cease his business activity. But with him to live was to work, and until his health was so impaired that it was impossible for him to do more, he kept up an active and lively interest in all that was around him, and especially in his extensive improvement of land near Richmond.

He went to Europe in 1896 for his health, and escaped the harassing vexations of the presidential campaign of that year. No man had clearer ideas of financial matters than Major Ginter, and it may be easily inferred that he was not affected by any of the fallacies which prevailed at that time among his political associates. His health continued to decline until, on October 2, 1897, he died at his favorite residence in Henrico county, Virginia, "Westbrook," surrounded by relatives and friends and mourned by all who knew him.

The demonstration at his death was such as is usually accorded to a great public official. Letters and telegrams reached Richmond from every quarter of the globe, his best loved city mourned for one of her best loved sons, and with united voice people and press pronounced the highest eulogies on his character.

During his long life he was so thoroughly identified with the city of Richmond, and in so many ways showed his devotion to her welfare and public interest, that in announcing his death, (October 3, 1897), the "Richmond Times" declared that "As a

business man, public spirited citizen and a philanthropist, he was the most distinguished person of his community;" while the "Richmond Dispatch" affirmed that "Death could not have torn from Richmond a more useful and beloved citizen than was Major Lewis Ginter. He was not merely a rich man; he was a great public benefactor. In business enterprise, in private charities, in help extended to struggling youth and in aid to educational and eleemosynary institutions, he showed a noble spirit and princely hand."

JOHN COWPER GRANBERY

GRANBERY, JOHN COWPER, minister, bishop, theologian, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, December 5, 1829. His parents were Richard A. and Ann Leslie Granbery. His father was a coach-painter, and was a modest, industrious and consecrated man.

The earliest American Granbery was John, who came from England early in the eighteenth century, and settled either in Eastern Virginia or in North Carolina, and died in 1733.

John C. Granbery inherited a delicate physique, which debarred him from some of the pleasures of boyhood. His early years were saddened by the loss of his mother; but this was partially compensated for by the tenderness and the piety of his father.

His early education was obtained at private schools in the city of Norfolk and later at Randolph-Macon college, from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1848. His alma mater afterwards honored him with the degree of D. D. (1869). Immediately after leaving college, he entered upon the work of his life. His choice of the ministry as his sphere of effort was the result of a profound conviction that he was divinely called to this work, and this call he has gladly followed. The chief positions held by him have been: first, as pastor (1848-1875), except that from 1859-61 he was chaplain at the University of Virginia, and from 1861-65 he served in the Confederate States army as chaplain and evangelist; second, as professor of homeletics and church polity, and acting professor of moral philosophy in Vanderbilt university (1875-82), and, third, as bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1882-1902, in which latter year he resigned active duty because of feeble health. He was also a member of the general conference of his church in the years 1866, 1870, 1874, and 1882, and of the ecumenical conference in London, 1901. He has published a Bible dictionary, a volume of sermons, and "Christian Experience a Crowning Evidence."

Bishop Granbery has been a well known minister of the Gospel throughout Virginia for more than fifty years. He began his public service as a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal conference in the year 1848, soon became a power in the pulpit, and has done yeoman service for the church and the world throughout his life.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Jennie Massie, to whom he was married in 1858; his second, Ella Fayette Winston, whom he married in 1862. He had nine children, three of whom survived him and are now (1908) living.

On April 1, 1907, Bishop Granbery died suddenly at his home in Ashland, Virginia.

CHARLES ROLLIN GRANDY

GRANDY, CHARLES ROLLIN, M. D., was born in Norfolk, Virginia, April 9, 1871, and he is the eldest son of Cyrus Wiley Grandy and Mary Selden. His paternal ancestor settled at an early date in North Carolina, whence his father, when still a little boy, removed to Norfolk. He is a successful cotton merchant and banker, and was quartermaster, with the rank of major, in the Confederate army. Dr. Grandy's mother is descended from Samuel Selden, an English lawyer, who came to Virginia in the year 1699, and settled in Elizabeth City county. Her father, Dr. William Selden, was a physician, of Norfolk city, who was very prominently known. The subject of this sketch was rather delicate in childhood, but as his father was a man of means, he was not compelled, like many other boys, to do manual labor, and he encountered no great difficulty in obtaining an education. But this has made no difference in Dr. Grandy's case, since, after all, the chief element in any man is his native character, which defies conditions. The spirit of work was born with him, and no lessons of actual experience were necessary to inspire him with the purpose to excel. He went to school first at the Norfolk academy, then to Bellevue high school, and finally, in 1889, to the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. Designing to perfect himself in the knowledge of medicine, he spent three years in the City hospital and Hudson Street hospital, of New York, thus adding practical experience to the theoretical knowledge acquired at the university. He then spent two years in Germany, doing special pathological work at Freiburg, Frankfort and Berlin, where he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the scientific methods followed in that country.

In 1898, after full preparation, he began the active work of life in Norfolk as a physician, where he has built up a large practice and won the esteem of the people. Nor has he con-

tented himself with the ordinary routine work of his profession. Dr. Grandy has contributed numerous articles to medical magazines, and has made many scientific investigations on malarial fever and done considerable microscopic work. He has been active in improving the hygienic conditions of the state. He is the author of the law organizing the present Virginia State board of health, and in January, 1906, he was appointed a member of that body—a position which he still (1908) holds. In addition, he has attempted to get the local state authorities to work against tuberculosis, and has organized in Norfolk an anti-tuberculosis league, of which he is secretary-treasurer. He is also chairman of the Virginia committee of the International Congress on tuberculosis. Dr. Grandy is a man of great energy, and lofty ambition; he is loyal to his friends, and patriotic to his state. He belongs to the Norfolk Medical society, of which he was president in 1900, and holds membership in the Seaboard Medical association, the Medical Society of Virginia, and the American Medical association. He was a member of the jury of awards of the Jamestown Exposition.

On January 16, 1901, he married Mabel Dickman, a daughter of Judge J. F. Dickman, of Cleveland, Ohio, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of that state. They have one daughter, Julia Selden Grandy, and one son, William S. Grandy.

The address of Dr. Grandy is Norfolk, Virginia.

HENRY CLAY GRAVLEY

GRAVELY, HENRY CLAY, was born June 6, 1857, at Leatherwood, Henry county, Virginia.

His paternal ancestors were of English descent. Of two brothers, who came to this country from Hertfordshire, England, before the Revolution, one settled in Culpeper county, and therefrom sprung the branch of the family to which Mr. Gravely belongs. The other brother went farther south. His great-grandfather, Joseph, a soldier in the Revolution, was a member of the company called out from Henry county to serve under General Nathaniel Greene at the battle of Guilford court-house. He was a farmer, and was the father of eight sons, the oldest of whom, Jabez was born in 1776, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He lived to be ninety-six years old, and was proud of having lived under every President up to the administration of General Grant. Several of the older members fought in the War of 1812. To his grandfather belongs the credit of having been among the first of those who manufactured tobacco in this country, and of having initiated that connection of the Gravely name with fine brands of manufactured and smoking tobaccos which still exist, and for the perfecting and strengthening of which Mr. H. C. Gravely is conspicuously prominent.

Benjamin Franklin Gravely, his father, was born in 1818. Engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, a merchant and a farmer, he was identified with many matters of local public interest. His genial and abundant hospitality brought him into contact with an extensive circle of acquaintances at his home in the country, at Leatherwood. In 1845, he married Julia Caroline Thomas, a woman of great personal beauty, and rare charm of manner, and depth of thought. Her family, similarly of English origin, paternally, numbered among its members Christopher Y. Thomas, her brother, who, as representative in the Virginia legislature, and national house of representatives, was prominent in Virginia politics after the Civil war. Her skilfull manage-

H. C. Gravley

ment of household affairs gave their country home a large reputation for elegant hospitality. Mr. B. F. Gravely led an active life, and abounded in energy. He died in 1882, partly as the result of a railway accident sustained several years previously, which appeared to inflict permanent injuries.

Born at a time when school advantages were hampered by the depressed period which preceded the war, Mr. H. C. Gravely's early educational training was not what it would otherwise have been. Fitted at the local schools for entrance at Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, he studied for three or four years in the academic department, without devoting himself to the preparation necessary for a professional or technical career. The serious accident to his father mentioned above, made it necessary for him to leave school and assist in the management of the business, some years before he was called (in 1882) to take charge as a partner, with his brother John Thomas, under the name B. F. Gravely & Sons a short time before the death of his father. In addition to the management of the firm business, the brothers were administrators of Mr. B. F. Gravely's estate, a task which required judgment and a knowledge of business and of law unusual in men as young as they were. Together they continued the old business at Leatherwood, enlarging it, and perpetuating the reputation of the famous brands.

During this time of residence in the country, frequent trips to the large cities, and wide reading on various subjects, from historical and biographical matter to fiction and current periodicals, enlarged his general information, and kept him in touch with affairs. Particularly noticeable has always been his fondness for mechanics, his skill in the use of tools, and his general mechanical efficiency and information. In business, a remarkable attention to the details, and a familiarity with every phase of the enterprise under his consideration, coupled with untiring energy and firmness, and scrupulous integrity, are his prominent traits.

In 1893, upon the death of his brother, the duties of the business devolved on him alone, and he continued thus to conduct his affairs, without a partner, until about the time of his retirement from the tobacco business.

On the 30th of October, 1883, he married Nancy Hope Thomas, the daughter of C. Y. Thomas. They have had six children, of whom all (except one who died in infancy), are living with him at his home at Martinsville, whither he moved in 1906, after disposing of the ownership of his brands of tobacco. Since that year, he has retired from active business; but he devotes his time and attention to the management of his private affairs; and he is a director of the First National Bank, at Martinsville, Virginia, and president of the Henry County Telephone company.

Mr. Gravely early allied himself with the Presbyterian church, of which he is still a member. Out-of-door-sports, such as fishing and hunting, he enjoys, and reading and music he finds agreeable. He has not seen either military or naval service, and has never been interested in active politics.

To-day, at the age of fifty-one, his health is good, his energy and strength unabated, and his intense interest in current matters unchanged. A life of unaltered temperance has preserved him intact through years of strenuous effort and successful achievement.

Very truly yours
J. C. Travis

JAMES CONWAY GRAVES

GRAVES, JAMES CONWAY, was born near Barboursville in Orange county, Virginia, July 22, 1859, and his parents were William Crittenden Graves and Martha Daniel Hiden. His father was a farmer of character and integrity, whose ancestors came from England about 1750, and settled in Orange county. His physical condition and special tastes in childhood were those of the ordinary country boy, and he had the usual tasks incident to life on a farm. He attended the University of Virginia, and graduated in Latin and French at that institution in 1880, and in chemistry in 1881. He was distinguished in Greek and German, and in English literature.

Since attaining manhood, Mr. Graves has been teacher, farmer, storekeeper, dealer in lumber, et cetera. He was supervisor of Orange county from 1896 to 1900, and member of the house of delegates from 1900 to 1904.

He is a man of pleasant sociable nature, and is a member of both the Masons and the Elks. He is a Democrat who never changed his politics. His favorite sport is hunting both on foot and on horseback.

On July 15, 1890, he married Elsie Collins Barbour, daughter of B. Johnson Barbour of Orange county. They have had six children of whom five are (1908) living.

His postoffice address is Barboursville, Orange County, Virginia.

ROGER GREGORY

GREGORY, ROGER, attorney at law, and the first judge of King William county under the new Virginia state constitution, identified with the life of Richmond through his work in organizing the new law school of Richmond college, and by his thorough and scholarly courses of lectures and instruction in that institution, belongs to a family which has been for several generations identified with the life of the state. He was born in King William county, Virginia, in 1833. He bears the same name as his father, Roger Gregory; and the line of his father's family goes back to the early days of the colony, and by blood and by marriage is connected with many of the most important families of Virginia in each successive generation. The estate upon which is Judge Gregory's present residence has been since 1820 the home of his family; and it it associated in the minds of many Virginians with memories of the finest hospitality, the most genuine culture and the highest ideals of life in the Old Dominion.

His boyhood was spent in the pleasant surroundings and favorable conditions which characterized the homes of the prosperous upon Southern plantations in the days before the war. He had the advantage of the best of instruction in his home, and in the best known schools in his part of the state. He studied law two sessions in the University of Virginia; was graduated in 1855 with the degree of B. L., and was admitted to the bar in 1856.

After the war, under the constitution of Virginia 1867-1868, he was the first judge of King William county; and his record upon the bench was marked by a clear-sighted discernment of legal principles, an eminently judicial frame of mind, absolute firmness and integrity, together with great courtesy. These have been the strong characteristics of his professional life.

Leaving the bench in 1873 he took up again the practice of law; and his practice was limited only by the time which he was allowed to take for it from his property interests and by the de-

Yours Truly,
Roger Gregory-

mands made upon him by public service. Without the slightest effort upon his own part, and purely because of the general recognition of his manifest fitness for the work, he was chosen to plan for and organize the new law school of Richmond college. Under his management and direction during sixteen sessions this department of the college took a high rank among the American schools of law; and in a life as active as has been that of Judge Gregory, it would be difficult to name any act which seems more likely to be the enduring monument of his life than is this law school, which, in the thought of all who know of this work, is so directly connected with the name and lectures of Judge Gregory.

For the last few years Judge Gregory has largely confined his activity to the management of his large estate of Elsing Green in King William county, Virginia, and to his various business interests there and in other parts of the state. He has proved himself to be a far seeing man in business, able to forecast the future and wise in planning for enterprises and investments which contribute at once to the welfare of the state and the community, and to the profit of those who engage in and sustain them.

There are few places in Tidewater Virginia which give more evidence of constant and intelligent care than does his home at Elsing Green, where the best traditions of the old time Southern life are still exemplified.

JOHN THOMAS GRIFFIN

GRIFFIN, JOHN THOMAS, of Portsmouth, Virginia, civil engineer, once president of the Norfolk Storage company, and now president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Portsmouth, Virginia, was born at Suffolk, Virginia, on the 5th of February, 1838. His father, Nathaniel Griffin, was a farmer, enthusiastic in his study and love of agriculture, and a man of deep piety and consistent life. His mother was Mrs. Virginia Ann Griffin.

For the first six years, as his health was very delicate, the family lived in the country. He was taught as a boy to work with his hands. Perhaps his delicate health, making it impossible for him to indulge in most of the active sports of boyhood, had some influence in fostering his early love of books. Attending the schools within reach of his early home, he fitted himself for college; and in 1859, he received from Columbian college, at Washington, District of Columbia (now George Washington university), the degree of A. B. The same institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M., in 1860. From 1859 to 1861, Mr. Griffin taught in the preparatory department of Columbian college.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, he "went with his state" as a civil assistant engineer, in the Confederate States army. After the war he returned to Churchland, and "from necessity" and because there was no other opening in business, he supported himself by farming. In 1866 he was elected county surveyor of Nansemond county. Later in life he served for many years as a justice of the peace in Norfolk county. While living in Norfolk county he became interested in the mercantile life of the city of Portsmouth, Virginia. In 1884 he became president of the Norfolk Storage company. In 1871 he was made president of the Western Branch Bridge company, and since 1885, he has been president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Portsmouth, Virginia.

In college he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Yours Truly
Wm. S. Griffith

On the 7th of October, 1865, Mr. Griffin married Miss Julia Armistead Benn, daughter of Captain Thomas Benn, of Nansemond county, Virginia. They have had three children all of whom are living in 1908.

By religious conviction, Mr. Griffin is a member of the Baptist church. He estimates the influence of his early home, and of his father and mother, "both of whom were devoted Christians," as the strongest influence for good which his life has known.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY GUIGON

GUIGON, ALEXANDER BARCLAY, late judge of the hustings court of the city of Richmond, was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 13, 1831, and his parents were Auguste Guigon and Ellen Smithey. His father was a Frenchman who emigrated about the latter part of the eighteenth century to Richmond where he followed the calling of a teacher. He was a reserved and retiring man, who won the respect of all who knew him. His son, the subject of this sketch, was a child of rather delicate physique, and of studious habits. He was privately educated, was devoted to books, and in early life read Shakespeare and the lesser poets with avidity.

His first contact with public life was as a page in congress, where he formed the acquaintance of many of the distinguished lawyers of the country. This experience exerted a marked influence upon his life, since his companionship with these eminent lights in congress contributed more than anything else to his selection of a profession. He determined to be a lawyer, and after a further attendance on private schools in Richmond, where he received a classical training, he studied law and upon attaining his majority entered upon the practice of his profession which he pursued with much success.

Those were the days of hot dispute between the North and South, and the martial spirit was very strong in the South. While practicing law, Mr. Guigon was one of the original company of Richmond howitzers, which was formed by the late George W. Randolph, who subsequently became secretary of war of the Confederate States, and he went to Harper's Ferry with his company at the time of the John Brown invasion in October, 1859.

When the war broke out in April, 1861, the accessions to this company were so large that it became necessary to organize a battalion of three companies denominated First, Second and Third companies of Richmond howitzers. These three companies were mustered into the service of the Confederacy on April 21st, 1861,

and Guigon, who had been a private up to the formation of the three companies, was made the orderly sergeant of the Second, commanded by J. Thompson Brown. A section of this Second company under Brown, was sent to Gloucester Point and fired on the gunboat *Yankee* on May 20, 1861, thus firing the first gun of the war in Virginia, and Guigon was with that section. He was with the Second company during the Peninsula campaign under General John Bankhead Magruder, was at the battle of Bethel, and between the date of the battle of Bethel (June 10, 1861), and the advance of McClellan up the Peninsula (April, 1862), Guigon was, with a short interval of sickness, continuously with his company. After the battle of Bethel, and up to the time of the advance of McClellan, he and his company were stationed for some time at Bethel Church, and from this point Magruder would frequently send out a scouting expedition with one or two guns down in front of Newport News and Hampton, and although Guigon had no position at the gun by reason of being orderly sergeant, he invariably volunteered to go on these expeditions, and with Captain Ben. Phillips of the Elizabeth City Troop, a noted scout in those days, Guigon always went as far as it was possible to go to the front, and was regarded by all as one of the coolest and bravest soldiers in the Army of the Peninsula.

In April, 1862, while Magruder's army was entrenched at Winn's Mill, near Yorktown, McClellen's army of one hundred and twenty thousand men advanced up the Peninsula and confronted Magruder's little army of less than ten thousand men stretched across a line from the York to the James of between nine and ten miles. While these two armies were thus confronting each other, the reorganization of the Virginia troops took place in the trenches,—a proceeding as remarkable as it was novel in the annals of warfare. Captain Hudnall, who had succeeded Captain Brown on the the promotion of the latter to Major, was then captain of the Second company, and he and all the other commissioned officers of the company were retired by the vote of the non-commissioned officers and privates.

About this time (April 15, 1862), Guigon was commissioned as a captain in the Confederate army and authorized to raise

a company of artillery. To what extent this was accomplished is not fully known, but it is believed that he was not entirely successful in this undertaking. He subsequently joined the First company of Richmond howitzers as a private and remained in that company for a short time; but a little later on he was appointed to the office of ordnance sergeant of a battery commanded by his old partner, Captain (afterwards Colonel) Marmaduke Johnson. Subsequent to this appointment and upon Captain Johnson's being made colonel of a battalion of artillery, Captain Guigon became the ordnance officer of the battalion and served in that capacity with the Third corps of the Army of Northern Virginia up to its surrender at Appomattox. "I know the fact," says Judge George L. Christian, who was intimate with him during most of his life, "that there was no braver or more patriotic soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia than Captain Guigon."

After the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, Captain Guigon resumed the practice of the law in Richmond, and in 1870 was elected judge of the hustings court of that city,—being the first elected to hold that office after the war. There was the circuit court presided over by Judge B. R. Wellford, and the chancery court by Judge E. H. Fitzhugh, but it is no disparagement to these distinguished gentlemen to say that in administering the duties of his position Judge Guigon had the more difficult and rugged path to travel. This is the testimony of Judge Wellford, who is better qualified than any other living person to pass upon Judge Guigon's judicial career. Writing to his son he said: "Upon him (Judge Guigon), devolved the administration of the criminal law in the very heart of the commonwealth, where the debris of two armies and all of the vicious concomitants of camp following and licensed robberies had formed and revelled in a safe harborage. A lax administration of the criminal law would have prolonged indefinitely the horrors of reconstruction and would have made Richmond the nest of all the criminals of North and South from which the brood of its eggs would have radiated, through every line of transportation, among all the smaller towns and rural districts of the commonwealth. The appliances of governmental influence and the debauchery of prospective office holding and participa-

tion in the rich spoils of broken banks and the fragments of aforetime fortunes of a downcast but a yet unconquered people, had spent in our state and city courts its recent sheltered power of mischief. But its aftermath confronted your father at the outset of his luminous judicial career. The situation required every element of a high manhood to meet its responsibilities; that your father did meet them to the entire satisfaction of the best elements of our people and with the most beneficial results not less in our own Richmond than throughout the commonwealth, is a now accomplished fact of history, but the pains and labors and wear and tear of body and of mind through which it was accomplished is outside the pale of newspaper literature."

He held the office of hustings court judge for eight years, and died in harness in the prime of life on February 22, 1878. This lamentable event was the occasion of the largest meeting of the members of the bench and bar of the city of Richmond and its vicinity ever assembled, and the resolutions passed by them express far more than the ordinary stately formalities. They voice the genuine grief of the community and attest what everybody acknowledged, that Guigon had "the principal share in reëstablishing, after a war of unparalelled suffering, the foundations in Virginia of peace, order and security."

As further indication of the respect and esteem in which Judge Guigon was held by the whole Virginia people, it may be said here that upon his death, John B. Minor, the celebrated professor of law at the University of Virginia, wrote to his son offering to receive him in the summer law classes free of charge: "I shall hold your father's services to the state and to the profession an ample remuneration for any benefit you may derive. My acquaintance with him was casual and very slight, but from his judicial career I had learned to hold him in very high esteem and admiration. I knew not one man in the commonwealth who might not have been better spared, nor have I ever known one whose death has excited such deep, universal and sincere regret."

Judge Guigon founded and established, in 1856, "The Quarterly Law Journal," and furnished the bulk of matter for this very important law periodical, the first law journal ever published in the South, which he conducted until shortly before the

beginning of the Civil war. He was a master Mason and member of Joppa lodge, No. 40, in the city of Richmond. Before the war he belonged to the Whig party, but when the war terminated he allied himself with the Democratic party of the North, which favored a liberal and practical policy. He was a regular attendant of the Monumental Episcopal church in the city of Richmond. His favorite outdoor amusements were hunting and fishing.

On August 20, 1857, he married Sarah Bates Allen, a daughter of James Allen of the firm of Davenport and Allen in Richmond, and formerly of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Two children were born of this union, Alexander Barclay Guigon, (second), now (1908) a prominent lawyer of Richmond, and Ellen Guigon.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY GUIGON

GUIGON, ALEXANDER BARCLAY, (second), a prominent lawyer of Richmond, son of Judge Guigon whose biography precedes this sketch, was born in Richmond on the 13th of August, 1858. His grandfather, Auguste Guigon, came from France, settled in Richmond, and married Ellen Smithey, who was of English extraction. His mother, Sarah Bates Allen, was the daughter of James Allen of the well known firm of Davenport and Allen, importers and wholesale merchants of Richmond, whose early manhood had been passed in New Bedford, Massachusetts. His family was descended from Puritan stock which came to Massachusetts in the Mayflower. He married Miss Martha Russell, of New Bedford, whose family were large ship owners in that city.

In his early boyhood, Mr. Guigon's health was delicate; but in spite of this handicap, he was studious and fond of reading, and devoted to life in the country, spending long vacations chiefly on Virginia farms and at watering places. He attended General Lane's private school in Richmond in his early years; and, after General Lane left Richmond, he concluded his preparation for college at the well known school of the late John P. McGuire.

On leaving school he accepted a position as clerk in a warehouse, in order to become familiar with the tobacco trade in which he expected to engage, and for two years he discharged most faithfully the duties of that position. But the work was distasteful to him, and for the next two years he taught school and studied law under the advice and guidance of Professor John B. Minor, the distinguished professor of law of the University of Virginia.

In 1879 he entered the University of Virginia and was graduated from the law course in 1880, having previously taken two summer courses in the study of the law—a profession to which he was drawn by his own decided preference and conviction, as well as by early and constant association with lawyers through his father's prominence in that profession.

In 1881 he began the practice of law in Richmond, establishing himself in the office of Mr. Joseph Bryan. After five years of general practice, in 1886 he became associated with William L. Royall, Esquire, representing the Virginian committee of the council of foreign bondholders of London, in the famous state debt litigation, whereby the English bondholders sought to enforce their claims against the state of Virginia. This litigation occupied most of his time and attention until a compromise was reached in 1892, when Mr. Guigon resumed the general practice of the law in Richmond. Since that time he has devoted himself mainly to corporation practice. He has been general council for the Richmond Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals since its organization in 1891; and he prepared and procured the passage (in 1894) of the existing statute on that subject—all his services being rendered, of course, without compensation.

He was counsel for the board of pharmacy of Virginia for ten years from July 1894 and until he was compelled to give up the position because of other demands upon his time. He prepared and procured the passage by the legislature of the general statute which until 1907 constituted the pharmacy law of Virginia. He assisted in the organization of the Richmond Telephone company and in 1894 became the general counsel of that company which was at that time the most important independent telephone company in the South. He successfully resisted the efforts of the Southern Bell Telephone company to procure a renewal of its franchise in Richmond, until 1899, when he severed his connection with the independent company.

Among the important cases in which Mr. Guigon has been engaged, were the so-called Lunenburg murder cases (1895-96) (reported in 92 Virginia, under title of "Barnes' Case"); and the Smithers election cases in 1894. The people of Lunenburg and surrounding counties were so thoroughly convinced that Mary Abernathy, Mary Barnes and Pokey Barnes were guilty of the murder of Mrs. Pollard, that the entire military force of the state was called on to protect the prisoners from the manifest determination to lynch them. Mr. Guigon was associated in these cases with the late G. D. Wise, then a member of congress from Richmond, and the late Judge Henry W. Flournoy, form-

erly secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia. Having obtained a new trial from the court of appeals, they secured the acquittal of the prisoners. At Mr. Guigon's solicitation, and in the absence of his associates, the supreme court of appeals (for the first time in the history of English jurisprudence), entered an order enlarging the writ of error and supersedeas, and providing in the enlarged writ that the prisoners should remain until the further order of the court in the custody of the sergeant of the city of Richmond. This was done to forestall the demand of the authorities of Lunenburg county for the return of the prisoners to the county jail, where they would have been again in danger of lynching.

The Smithers election cases, tried in 1894, resulted in the infliction of fine and imprisonment upon each of the three judges and the two clerks on duty at that precinct at the election in the fall of 1893. Alone and unaided, Mr. Guigon obtained the conviction and subsequent punishment of the accused officials; and this was the first case in the history of Virginia where electoral officers actually suffered punishment for election offences. Mr. Guigon was appointed special prosecuting attorney for the county of Henrico in these cases, because of the inability of the incumbent of the office of commonwealth's attorney to act by reason of his interest in the result. He was opposed by four able counsel in the trial of this case, which lasted several weeks. A most stubborn fight was made on every possible legal technicality and Mr. Guigon's successful conduct of the case attracted wide-spread attention throughout the state. The "Richmond Times" of March 17, 1894, commenting upon his appointment for this work says, "Though Mr. Meredith, as we learn, has decided not to prosecute these cases, there is another gentleman, whose experience as a representative of the commonwealth is great, and whose zeal and devotion as a Democrat is unsurpassed, who has consented to accept the enviable task of defending the rights of all voters as well as the honor of the Democratic party, and to prosecute the culprits of Smither's precinct, and his name is Alexander Barclay Guigon." And in its issue of January 13, 1895, the same paper said editorially: "The Times wishes to extend the thanks of this community and of all the honest men of the state, to Mr.

A. B. Guigon, for the fearless, independent, able and successful way in which he conducted this prosecution, single-handed, from its commencement to its end. The county was fortunate to secure him as its counsel, and he has nobly justified the confidence that was reposed in him."

For the last fifteen years or more, Mr. Guigon has been chiefly engaged in corporation practice in connection with the street car system in Richmond and vicinity. From 1892, for several years he represented Mr. W. F. Jenkins, the inventor of a system of underground conduits for surface trolley railroads. Mr. Guigon was one of the original incorporators of the Richmond Traction company, although his connection with that company continued but a short time. In December, 1895, he was retained as assistant counsel for the Richmond Railway and Electric company, which in 1900 became merged with other companies under the name of the Richmond Passenger and Power company, and with the addition of still other companies was consolidated and practically merged into the Virginia Passenger and Power company in 1902. In 1904 all the companies were placed in the hands of receivers, and the receivership has not yet (1908) been terminated. Mr. Guigon still retains his professional connection with the various companies and the receivers.

In 1890 he was elected a member of the council of the city of Richmond, and of the school board of Richmond; and he was reëlected in 1892, but in October, 1893, he resigned from both these positions, having removed from the ward and district from which he had been elected. Not only the press of the city, but prominent, conservative and public-spirited citizens, as for instance, Professor John B. Minor, upon his resignation from the city council publicly commented upon the qualities of "intelligence, fidelity and courage"—"the noblest that could be imputed to a public official," which had characterized Mr. Guigon's services.

For three years, from 1891 to 1894, Mr. Guigon served as captain on the staff of the 1st regiment of cavalry Virginia volunteers, at that time the only volunteer cavalry regiment in this country.

On the 10th of February, 1887, Mr. Guigon married Miss

Kate Empie Sheppard, daughter of the late James Sheppard, and granddaughter of Reverend Adam Empie, D. D., the first rector of St. James Church, Richmond. There is one son of this marriage, Alexander Barclay Guigon (third), who was born in 1887. His mother died when he was eleven years old. On January 7, 1903, Mr. Guigon married Miss Adelaide Watkins, daughter of the late Claiborne Watkins, of Richmond. They have a daughter, Elizabeth, born September 28, 1907.

Mr. Guigon is connected with the Episcopal church.

Mr. Guigon was for many years a Democrat and a strict party man, participating actively in the work of the party as seemed to him necessary in the South for the preservation of society and social institutions. At every election at one of the precincts in Jackson ward in the city of Richmond, where the negro vote was very heavy, he found it necessary to offer persistent and continued challenges in order to prevent the polling of a large number of illegal votes; although he was several times arrested, because of his active use of the right of challenge at elections, nothing followed upon the arrests, except a warmer public appreciation of his devotion to what he believed to be his duty as a citizen. Since the adoption of a new constitution has removed the menace of negro domination in politics, he has given up active participation in election matters.

At the University of Virginia, he was a member of the Alpha Chapter of the Chi Phi fraternity. He has been a Mason for many years, and is a member of Temple Lodge, Number 9, of Richmond.

Since 1883, he has been a member of the Westmoreland club. He is also a member of the Country club of Virginia. He is a charter member of the State Bar association, of the Richmond Bar association; and of this last association he was elected president in February, 1908. He has also been a member of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Sons of Confederate Veterans, since its organization.

To the young men of his state who wish to attain true success, Mr. Guigon offers these suggestions: "I am convinced that in the following order, high moral character, absolute fearlessness and disregard of consequences when right, and invariable

thoroughness in whatever is undertaken, will contribute more than all else to the elevation of our American manhood, and the successful careers of those who possess, or who will acquire, these attributes."

JOHN T. HARRIS

HARRIS, JOHN T., attorney at law, was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, October 11, 1859. His parents were John T. Harris and Virginia M. Miller, his wife. The Harris family in America begins with Robert Harris, who located in Virginia about 1655, and left numerous descendants. Among the most distinguished representatives may be mentioned William Harris Crawford, of Georgia, secretary of the treasury under James Monroe, who was great-grandson of Robert Harris above mentioned; and John T. Harris, Sr., a lawyer of marked distinction and ability who served as commonwealth's attorney 1852-1859, elector on the Buchanan ticket, 1856; member of congress 1859-1861; member of the Virginia legislature 1863-1865; judge of the circuit court 1866-1869; member of congress 1871-1881; presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket of 1888; and member of the Columbian commission 1892-1893.

The subject of this sketch was brought up in Harrisonburg, and was blessed with good health from early childhood. His special tastes were reading and love of outdoor sports. He was fortunate in possessing an excellent mother who exerted much influence upon his character—morally and intellectually. As his father regarded manual training as a most helpful preparation for any pursuit in life, Mr. Harris was required to do a certain amount of such labor. The source of his first strong impulse to win the prizes of life was his father's example and training. He attended the graded schools in Harrisonburg, and, in 1878, matriculated at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in law with the degree of B. L. He made his own selection of a vocation in life, and on coming to the bar in Harrisonburg, in 1882, threw into his work great interest and enthusiasm. Mr. Harris is heart and soul a lawyer and, unlike his distinguished father, has not cared for political offices. For twenty-four years he has followed the profession zealously and is the counsel for the principal corporations do-

ing business in Harrisonburg, which is one of the most thriving cities in Virginia. He has, however, served as a member of the board of visitors of the Institution for the deaf and dumb at Staunton, Vrginia, and for seven years he was a member of the local militia.

He is very fond of reading good books, especially works on American history, and the best poets, such as Tennyson, Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Virgil, etc. He has also written a number of interesting monographs, the most important of which are "Lincoln's Ancestors in Virginia," an article published in the "Century Magazine" (1885); and a sketch of Judge John Paul, published in the "Virginia Law Register" (1902).

In politics, he is a Democrat, but, in 1896, disapproving of Mr. Bryan's views on the free coinage of silver, he was an elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and since 1889 has been a vestryman of Emmanuel church in Harrisonburg.

Trout and bass fishing is his favorite form of diversion. Asked for his views on the question of promoting sound ideals in American life, Mr. Harris advises young men to study American history, political and constitutional and, thereby, obtain a thorough knowledge of the national, state and local institutions.

On November 28, 1888, he married Elizabeth Randolph, daughter of Peyton Randolph, Esq., sixth in descent from the emigrant, William Randolph, of Turkey Island. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia.

WILLIAM ELDRIDGE HATCHER

HATCHER, WILLIAM ELDRIDGE, D. D., LL. D., was born in Bedford county, Virginia, July 25, 1834. He is the son of Henry and Mary Latham Hatcher. The earliest known ancestor of the family was William Hatcher, believed to be a descendant of the Hatchers of Careby, Lincolnshire, England, who for many years before 1634 were lords of the manor as recorded in the college of arms. He was a retired British officer. Among the American ancestors of Dr. W. E. Hatcher were William Hatcher, for a number of years a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, and Jeremiah Hatcher, preacher and patriot, who lived in Chesterfield county and afterwards in Bedford county, where he preached and established a number of churches.

The early life of William E. Hatcher was spent in the mountains of Virginia. He was regarded as quite a frail lad, and as he manifested an aversion to work on the farm, he was, at the age of fourteen sent to a good classical school where he remained three years.

From boyhood he had a taste for reading, but had a scant supply of books, and his father once said of him to his distinguished cousin, Dr. J. B. Jeter, that William knew every book on the plantation. He has said that he found most helpful in his life the old books—the Bible, first among them, then Pilgrim's Progress, Addison, Macaulay, Dickens and kindred works.

He taught school from seventeen until he was twenty, and then went from Bedford county to Richmond college, from which he was graduated in 1858 with the degree of B. A. In 1873 Richmond college conferred on him the degree of D. D., and in 1898 Denison university, Ohio, conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him. For these two titles he has cared very little. He often has said he was too busy to enjoy pleasures, but he is fond of friends and travel.

Leaving Richmond college in 1858 he at once entered upon

the active ministry of the Gospel, taking the following pastorates in the order and for the periods indicated: Bainbridge Street Baptist church, Manchester, eight years; Franklin Square Baptist church, Baltimore, nearly two years; First Baptist church, Petersburg, six and one-half years; Grace Street Baptist church, Richmond, twenty-six years to a day. In all of these pastorates he was eminently successful, but the most remarkable work of his life was accomplished in his last pastorate. During the first twenty years of this pastorate (the figures for the other six are not at hand) there were over eighteen hundred added to the membership, the church raised about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for all purposes, ten ministers were sent out, two new churches were organized—daughters of Grace Street—and numbers of members went to reinforce other churches. It also came to pass that in this pastorate two great houses of worship were built and paid for under the leadership of Dr. Hatcher.

He resigned this pastorate to conduct a campaign for the endowment of Richmond college, and his term of service in this work ended in April, 1906.

During all these years Dr. Hatcher has been much in demand for lectures, addresses, special sermons, etc. His remarkable variety and versatility of gifts have made him eminently acceptable and desirable for services of this kind. It is probable that he has dedicated more houses of worship in Virginia and other states than any living preacher in the South.

In the period of his active ministry he has written almost continuously for the public press, as editor or correspondent of various denominational papers. One special form of useful activity in which he has been remarkably skilful and effective is in stimulating and guiding young men in the matter of seeking an education. Within the few years prior to 1906, under his wise and inspiring leadership, Fork Union academy was founded. This school has had a remarkable growth and, though he derives no income therefrom, it is an institution of which Dr. Hatcher is especially proud.

Dr. Hatcher has held a large number of posts of honor and responsibility in the general work of the Baptists, such as

president of the board of trustees of Richmond college, a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, president of the Virginia Baptist Orphanage trustees, and president of the Education Board of the Baptist General association of Virginia. For two years he was president of the Baptist General association of Virginia. He holds high rank in the Southern Baptist convention and often preaches and makes addresses in the North. He enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Spurgeon, the eminent London preacher.

He has written an excellent biography of Dr. J. B. Jeter, a kinsman and native of the same county and a unique and admirable character, who for many years was the acknowledged leader of Virginia Baptists and whose influence was felt throughout the land. Dr. Hatcher has just published a book on John Jasper, the most extraordinary orator of the negro race, a man of the loftiest Christian character.

Dr. Hatcher was married December 22, 1864, to Miss Virginia O. Snead, of Fluvanna county, Virginia. They have had nine children, five of whom, one son and four daughters, are now (1908) living. The son, Rev. E. B. Hatcher, is secretary of Baptist Missions in Maryland; one of the daughters is married and lives in Lynchburg; one is a professor in Bryn Mawr college; one is teaching in Fork Union academy, and the youngest is teaching in New York.

Dr. Hatcher's address is Fork Union, Virginia. But it has to be said that the demands upon him on the part of the public were never so heavy as now (1908). Within the past year he has spoken and preached in many states, both North and South. From his youth he has had success in Evangelistic work, but never such a notable success as since his retirement from the pastorate. He preaches three or four times a day with no apparent fatigue.

WALLER JUDSON HENSON

HENSON, WALLER JUDSON, lawyer, jurist, was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, on November 18, 1864, son of John Waller and Martha A. (Chambers) Henson. His father was a minister of the Baptist church, of learning and zeal, and a brother of the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., the celebrated scholar, preacher, lecturer and writer, at present pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.

During his boyhood and youth, Waller Henson was brought up in the country. He was fond of hunting, fishing and all outdoor sports, but especially fond of study. He was reared on a farm, was inured to farm work and early received practical lessons in other wholesome employment. He received particular encouragement from his mother in his educational efforts and cultivated a decided taste for good literature, particularly history, biography and essays. Denied the advantage of a higher education, he has nevertheless been a close student throughout his entire career, and through private study has accomplished more than most persons who have received college degrees.

His first impulse was to be a telegraph operator, and for some time subsequent to February, 1883, he served as an operator for the old R. & A. railroad. In 1887 he entered upon the study of law while still working as a telegraph operator, and in 1888 he attended the summer session of the law department of the University of Virginia, gaining admission to the bar in September of that year. He commenced practicing at Pearisburg, Virginia, in January, 1889, and five years later was elected prosecuting attorney for Giles county, Virginia. He served a term of four years in that capacity, but did not present himself for reëlection at the end of his first term. In 1903, he was elected circuit judge of the twenty-second Virginia circuit, at the age of thirty-seven, without opposition. At the time of his nomination, he was the youngest of the twenty-four judges nominated. He is a Democrat, a member of the Missionary Baptist church

and has always exhibited an unusual interest in the educational and moral upbuilding of the community. Himself a man who has achieved a notable success, both professionally and financially, his words to the young men of the state touching an aim in life are unusually significant. "Decide," says he, "on some business or profession for your life work, and resolve that you will be equal to the best in that profession or line of business. Keep that resolution faithfully. Bend all your energies to that purpose and abstain from anything that will militate against its accomplishment. In other words, have a well considered purpose in life and then stick to it."

On July 4, 1887, Judge Henson married Cornelia A. Dulaney, daughter of David E. and Jennie Dulaney, of Giles county, Virginia. They have three children living in 1908.

The address of Judge Henson is Pearisburg, Giles County, Virginia.

CHARLES HENRY HICKEY

HICKEY, CHARLES HENRY, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, August 1, 1838, and his parents were Frederick Hickey and Sarah Sanderson Fowler, his wife. His father was a farmer, who, on account of ill health, which made a change of climate desirable, came from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Virginia, about the year 1820. The Hickey family was of Scotch-Irish origin, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch came from the North of Ireland and settled near Philadelphia.

Charles Henry Hickey attended private schools in Lynchburg, Virginia, and commenced the active work of life in that city in the dry goods establishment of Payne & Bell. In 1859 he engaged in the shoe business in Danville, Virginia, but soon after the War between the States broke out he became chief clerk in the district commissary department of the Confederate government. After the war he conducted, for eleven years, the hardware business under the firm name of Hickey & Sublett. In 1874 he began the manufacture of tobacco, and in 1879 began the export tobacco business. He is a director in the Union Exchange bank of Danville, and for two years was its president, a position the duties of which he discharged with much satisfaction. Mr. Hickey has been a successful business man, and no man stands higher in the opinion of the good people of Danville. For two terms he was a school trustee, and he has served both in the board of aldermen of the city and in the common council. In all three situations he confirmed the good opinion which the people entertained of his abilities and purposes. He is a Mason and has served as master of the Roman Eagle lodge, located in Danville, Virginia. In politics he is a Democrat, who has stood faithfully by his party, and for forty-four years he has been steward in the Main Street Methodist church of his city.

On January 20, 1869, he married Mamie Jamieson, daughter

of Rev. James Jamieson, president of Danville Female college. They have had three children, two of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Danville, Virginia.

JOHN JAMES HICKOK

HICKOK, JOHN JAMES, of Richmond, Virginia, was born in Maysville, Buckingham county, Virginia, on the 7th of May, 1846. His father, Patrick Henry Hickok, was a farmer and merchant, a man of inflexible honesty and high ideals, who had married Miss Elizabeth M. Pittman.

In his boyhood John James Hickok was of slender physique. His home was in a village. From his earliest years he was exceptionally fond of music and of reading. He attended school with regularity until he was about fourteen. The breaking out of the Civil war interfered with further attendance at school. His former teacher, and six of his school mates were killed in the battle at Rich Mountain, in 1861; and of these six schoolmates, one was his only brother, Charles Henry Hickok.

He himself became a private in Company D of the 20th Virginia cavalry, Lomax's division; and served in the Confederate army for about sixteen months.

With reference to reading and study in his early years, Mr. Hickok writes: "The Bible impressed me with my duty; Shakespeare, Bulwer, Scott, Dickens, with the varied sides of humanity; my own experience has always been a 'book' of inestimable value to me, and has always been in use by me." The influence of his early home he counts as strongest, in shaping his life; and private study after the hours of work were over he continued through most of the years of his life; while contact with men always had a powerful influence in broadening his ideas, deepening his sympathies and strengthening his convictions.

At the close of the war, he began the work of life for himself as partner in a country store at Cumberland court-house, Virginia. The especial need of doing something to provide for the future, in the troublous times which immediately followed the war, and the especial opportunity which opened to him at Cumberland court-house, were the decisive factors in determining his occupation. In later years he became prominent in the

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tobacco business in Virginia; and still later he was interested in the stock brokerage business.

He had established himself in Richmond some twenty years ago and he became thoroughly identified with many of the interests of the capital city of Virginia.

Mr. Hickok was twice married,—first to Miss Mary E. Ober, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Gustavus Ober, of that state. They have had three children, one son and two daughters. Both the daughters are living in 1908. He was married a second time on the 6th of November, 1902, to Miss Belle Hambleton, daughter of John A. Hambleton, Esq., of Baltimore, Maryland.

His experience as a soldier in the Confederate army during the war, led Mr. Hickok to take throughout his life a warm interest in the affairs of the Confederate veterans; and he was a member of the Confederate Survivors association of Augusta, Georgia.

He was a member of the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, Virginia.

By religious conviction and early training, Mr. Hickok is identified with the Presbyterian Church, South. By political conviction a Democrat, he has regularly supported the nominees and the principles of that party, never swerving from his party allegiance.

Throughout his life, he has been a follower of Izaak Walton in the "gentle art of angling;" and when asked for his favorite form of sport and exercise, he answered, "I enjoy fishing, in good waters."

To the young men of Virginia, Mr. Hickok commends as the guide to true success in life, "straightforward and undeviating honesty; truthfulness, sobriety, and the ambition to discharge every duty faithfully and well. To my mind, this covers almost all our obligations to God and man."

Since the publication of this series of biographies was commenced, the many friends of Mr. Hickok have been called upon to mourn his death, (May 10th, 1907.) He is survived by his widow, and two daughters. His home was at 821 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia.

JOSEPHUS HOPWOOD

HOPWOOD, JOSEPHUS, educator, was born April 18, 1843, on a farm, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. His father, William Combs Hopwood, farmer and teacher, was known in his county as a popular talker and reader. His mother, Parmelia (Fox) Hopwood, a woman of great energy and force of character, exercised a strong influence upon her son. His descent is English on both sides. The first Hopwood ancestor came from England and settled in Fairfax county, Virginia, between 1740 and 1760; and the first American Fox ancestor came from England to Loudoun county, Virginia about the same time. Members of both families have been noted for intelligence and industry.

Josephus Hopwood passed his early days in the country, where he did all kinds of farm work. This, he believes, was of great benefit in developing initiative and giving him confidence in himself. He received his primary education in country schools, where his teachers influenced him for good. His preparation for college was by diligent private study covering a period of several years, in more than three of which, during the Civil war, he served as a private in the 7th Illinois cavalry regiment from September 3, 1861, to October 11, 1864; and so thorough was his preparation that, when he entered Abingdon (Illinois) college (now combined with Eureka college of the same state), he was enabled to take his place in class with students who had been there two years. He was graduated from Abingdon college A. B. in June, 1873; and in 1883 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He has declined a higher honorary degree tendered him by another college. He took a partial post-graduate course in Kentucky university.

From youth, Mr. Hopwood had planned to found a school in the South, but it was not until he reached the age of twenty-four that he definitely decided to make education his life-work—a decision which he says was "a deliberate choice, with open Bible before me." Since his graduation he has been engaged

continuously in educational work. The fall after leaving college he was made principal of the Sneedville (Tennessee) academy. Afterwards, in 1875, he became principal of Buffalo institute, near Johnson City, Tennessee, which position he held until 1882. During two years of this time he served as postmaster. He was appointed to this office without solicitation on his part and was removed for political reasons. In 1882 Buffalo institute was changed to Milligan (Tennessee) college, and Mr. Hopwood was made its president. He remained in that position until 1903. In 1896, he was Prohibition candidate for governor of Tennessee; and during the campaign he canvassed the entire state, making one hundred and fifty speeches. In June, 1903, he became president of the Virginia Christian college, Lynchburg, Virginia.

In addition to his educational work, Mr. Hopwood has been office and assistant editor of "The Pilot," a Prohibition paper published in Nashville, Tennessee; has done some preaching, mostly in pulpits of the Disciples, or Christian church, of which he is a member; delivered many public addresses, mostly in favor of prohibition and Christian citizenship; has been a voluminous contributor to prohibition and denominational publications, and is now (1908) writing two books, one for young teachers, and one for young men.

Speaking from experience, he says that if he had to live his life over, he would try to systematize his time and work more thoroughly. He thinks the young should be taught absolute honesty; to have clean personal habits; high ideals of wealth, of knowledge, of power, of a good name, of liberty, and of doing good; and that these, although for daily use, are only means to the end of forming a complete Christian manhood with which to serve the race and honor God.

Though he has never taken time for anything that could be classed as sport or amusement, finding his only recreation in a change of work or a quiet walk in the woods, he encourages baseball, long walks, and indoor physical culture among students of his college.

He was married August 19, 1874, to Sarah Eleanor La Rue, (a member of the well-known La Rue and Hardin families of

Kentucky) whose constant helpfulness in his educational and literary work he gratefully acknowledges.

His address is Virginia Christian College, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Yours truly Jed. Hotchkiss

JED HOTCHKISS

HOTCHKISS, JED, educator, soldier, civil and mining engineer, was born at Windsor, Broome county, New York, November 30, 1828. His parents were Stiles and Lydia (Beecher) Hotchkiss. The first known ancestor to come to this country was Samuel Hotchkiss, of Scotch ancestry, who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1642. One of his descendants emigrated from Connecticut to New York and settled in the Susquehanna Valley, a short distance from the Pennsylvania line, where he bought a large tract of unoccupied land and laid out the village of Windsor.

The childhood and youth of Jed Hotchkiss were passed in the country but near a small village. His health was good and with the exception of an unusual fondness for study his tastes and interests were those of the average boy of his time and surroundings. In term times he attended the public schools, and, when farther advanced in his studies, the village academy. He was especially interested in botany and geology and in pursuing those studies he traversed a large area and became familiar with the topography of the section around his home. When not in school, or searching for specimens of plants and minerals, he performed the usual tasks required of a boy on a farm.

The active work of life was commenced in the winter of 1846-47 when, with several young men of the vicinity, he went to Lyken's Valley, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where coal mines were then being opened. Here he taught school for one term in a German-speaking community, at the same time studying the geology of the anthracite coal region. At the close of the term he made, in company with another teacher a pedestrian tour of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, the Piedmont region of Maryland, the Shenandoah and the James River of the Great Valley of Virginia, and portions of Piedmont Virginia. On this trip he crossed the Blue Ridge several times, visited important places, and became familiar with a large section of country, little thinking that by the explorations he was then mak-

ing he was preparing himself for what was to be an important part of the work of his later years.

While on this tour he became acquainted with Henry Forrer, an iron master, who secured him the position of teacher in the family of his brother, Daniel Forrer, of Mossy Creek, Augusta county, Virginia. Here he commenced teaching in the autumn of 1847. His success was so marked as to lead to an increased demand for his services and Mr. Forrer and other friends founded the Mossy Creek academy which, under the direction of Mr. Hotchkiss, became one of the best schools for boys in the state. Partly on account of the great responsibility involved in the management of such a school and partly because the health of his wife had become impaired, he sold his interest in the institution in 1858 and removed to Stribling Springs, in the same county, where he taught a small school for one year. At the end of this time a brother from New York joined him in the purchase of a large and highly improved farm at Churchville in the same (Augusta) county, and in the autumn he opened the Loch Willow school for boys. He had assistant teachers and his brother attended to the farm and to the boarding department of the school.

Until the opening of the Civil war the school was prosperous but when the state of Virginia withdrew from the Union the assistant teacher raised a company of infantry which was joined by several of the Loch Willow pupils. Several others joined a cavalry company and in June the few boys who remained were sent to their homes and Mr. Hotchkiss tendered his services to the army. He had given much of his spare time to exploring and mapping some of the more important valleys and mountain ranges, and his experience, together with his unquestioned ability in this direction, led to his assignment to the position of topographical engineer. His first service was with Colonel Heck, who held the left of General Garnett's line in July 1861. He commenced a map of the region, but McClellan's attack compelled a retreat, and on a dark and rainy night Mr. Hotchkiss led his men through woods and swamps and over mountains to a place of safety. All the other commands were captured. In August, he became topographical engineer to General Lee, who was then stationed at Valley Mountain. The exposure, and the severe and long continued duty at this time caused an attack of

typhoid fever which laid him aside from active work for several weeks, but while convalescing he made the necessary maps for the reports of officers who conducted the Rich Mountain and Tygart's Valley campaigns. In March, 1862, Engineer Hotchkiss was assigned to the staff of General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and was commissioned topographical engineer with the rank of captain. His first assignment was to "Prepare a complete map of the valley, showing every point of offense and defense, from the Potomac to Lexington." His familiarity with the region and his facility in sketching, with his remarkably clear vision, enabled him to perform this difficult feat in a most creditable manner and in a very brief time. For this service he received high praise from General Jackson. Throughout the war his arduous, and often extremely dangerous, duties were faithfully performed. It is recorded that in one night he rode on horseback sixty miles without rest. In many cases he selected the Confederate positions for stationing troops and for numerous important engagements he indicated the lines of advance or retreat. His maps, too, were invaluable. General Lee said that he "always had confidence in them," and other officers relied upon them implicitly. After General Jackson's death Mr. Hotchkiss served on the staff of General Ewell with the rank of major. He was with General Ewell on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, and during the remainder of this battle he was stationed on Seminary Ridge to watch and report the progress of the conflict. In 1864 he served with General Early in the campaign against Sheridan, and during this year he furnished more than one hundred maps which were used by commanding officers of all ranks from General Lee down. When General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Major Hotchkiss was with General Rosser at Lynchburg. He left his maps in what he believed to be a safe place and returned to his home. Soon afterward an informer reported to the Federal government the existence of these maps and they were demanded by order of General Grant. Mr. Hotchkiss went to Washington and, in an interview with General Grant, protested against their confiscation, and offered to make copies of any that were needed. General Grant offered to pay for copies of those which he required for his reports and ordered the originals returned. During the war Major Hotchkiss was often in great peril. At

the best, his work was difficult and dangerous, and at times it was exceedingly hazardous. Two horses were killed under him, and in the battle of the Wilderness his life was saved by his field glass which intercepted a ball which otherwise would have struck his heart.

In 1865 Major Hotchkiss removed to Staunton, Virginia, where he opened a select school for boys, limiting the number of pupils to fifteen. He remained with this school for two years, when tiring of the confinement and feeling that he could be more useful in another direction, he engaged in civil and mining engineering, with a special view of learning and making known more fully the natural resources of the two Virginias. He traversed the mountains and valleys, encountering many difficulties and enduring severe hardships, until he became familiar with the great forest and mineral area of the two states. When General Lee became president of Washington college (now Washington and Lee university) he planned a physicial survey of the South for the purpose of making known its natural resources and attracting capital for their development. At his urgent request, Major Hotchkiss took charge of the topographical department, and the production and publication of his maps was well under way when the death of General Lee brought the project to a close. In 1872 and again in 1874 he went to England to make known there the great wealth of the section which he had so carefully explored. For the same purpose he also visited important points in the North and West of his own country, and secured the investment of millions of dollars capital from the United States and Europe in the development of the mines and of the timber resources of the two states.

As an author and compiler Mr. Hotchkiss also rendered important services. "The Summary of Virginia," which he prepared for the state in 1875, contained a valuable collection of facts and figures and many helpful maps. He furnished mineral statistics of Virginia for the census of 1879, and from 1880 to 1886 he published "The Virginias," a quarto monthly magazine which contained full and reliable data regarding the material resources of Virginia and West Virginia. He was also a contributor to leading scientific journals in this country and Europe.

At the New Orleans exposition he represented Virginia; and he was one of the judges of mines and mining at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. He was employed by the government at various times as an expert topographer and rendered special service to the Battle Fields commission of Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Mr. Hotchkiss was also a most interesting and instructive public speaker. His lectures on the battles of the Civil war were delivered at various important points North and South, and were greatly admired. At the close of his lecture on "Topography in War" given before one of the learned societies of Washington, George Bancroft, the great historian, said "It is the best thing I ever heard in my life." In England he lectured before some of the leading scientific societies. Possibly his most useful work as a lecturer was done, in connection with Dr. Barnas Sears, of the Peabody fund, to popularize the public school system in the South.

Major Hotchkiss was a member of several learned societies including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Philosophical society. He was a member of the Stonewall Jackson Camp of Confederate Veterans, and on June 30, 1896, he was commissioned "Brigadier-general and chief of the engineer corps, staff of General J. B. Gordon," the commission being signed by General Gordon "general commanding the United Confederate Veterans."

Early in life, while at Mossy Creek, Major Hotchkiss united with the Presbyterian church. After his removal to Staunton he became one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian church in that city and was a leader therein for more than twenty years. For a long period he was indentified with the Sunday school and served many terms as its superintendent. He was also deeply interested in and a supporter of the work of the Young Men's Christian association.

On December 21, 1853, he was married to Miss Sara Comfort, of Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, who, with their two daughters, Mrs. George S. Holmes of Charleston, South Carolina, and Mrs. Allen M. Howison of Staunton, are now living.

Major Hotchkiss died at his home, "The Oaks," in the suburbs of Staunton, Virginia, January 17, 1899.

WILLIAN GRAYSON HOWE

HOWE, WILLIAM GRAYSON, who is most prominently connected with the cattle-raising and cattle-shipping industry of Virginia, and is perhaps the best known, and certainly one of the most thoroughly respected citizens of Southwestern Virginia, was born in July, 1847, at Mechanicsburg, in what was then Giles county, Virginia. He is the son of Captain William Harrison Howe and Mrs. Mary (Fisher) Howe. Joseph Howe, the first of the family to come to America, had lived in Nottingham, England, and was first cousin of Lord Howe, commander of the British forces in the War of the Revolution. Joseph Howe came to America in 1737. Among the passengers on the ship that brought him over was a beautiful girl, Miss Eleanor Dunbar, and, falling in love with each other on the voyage, they were married soon after landing, and made their home near Boston, Massachusetts. After a few years they went southward and finally settled in the mountainous region of Southwestern Virginia, when the country was still a trackless wilderness—one of the first two or three families to settle west of the New river in 1757. The old homestead, which has been the scene of many hospitable entertainments and delightful family reunions, was built on land held by direct grant from King George III., and it has continued in the possession of the family until within the last few years. A son of Joseph Howe was Major Daniel Howe, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a man of strong and high character. Detailed to arrest a supposed Tory, John Haven, young Major Howe was himself taken captive by the charms of the pretty daughter of Mr. Haven, who afterward became his wife. Captain William Harrison Howe, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the son of the marriage which thus came about.

From his father, Captain William Harrison Howe, a man of gentle and quiet manners, upright and honorable in all his dealings, William Grayson Howe, the son, inherited many friends and a good name. He was early taught to rely upon

Your Sincerely
W. G. Howe

his own exertions, and from his boyhood he has held to the principle that "a man's word should be as good as his bond."

His preparatory education had been obtained at Ambler's primary school, known as "Seven Islands." He was but fourteen years of age when the War between the States broke out. In the following year, while a student at Roanoke college, he was elected lieutenant of a regularly organized college company for the guarding of bridges and other points against raids. In December, 1863, he was captured by Averill's troops in their raid on Salem, Virginia. Probably on account of his youth he attracted the favorable attention of the lieutenant in command of his captors, and on his way to the Federal lines he was allowed to escape. At the close of the school in June he resigned his office in the college company, enlisted as a private in the cavalry, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia until the close of the war.

After the war he interested himself steadily and systematically in raising, buying and marketing cattle and horses. He traveled constantly, especially in the Southwestern part of the State, in developing this business. He is now the largest individual shipper of stock on the entire line of the Norfolk and Western railway—the value of his shipments for a single year having exceeded three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He is the owner of two of the largest and most desirable farms in Wythe county, and has an elegant home at Rural Retreat, Virginia, his present address.

In 1874 Mr. Howe married Miss Alice Virginia Brown. Her grandfather was a Lutheran preacher, in his day a man of great prominence and usefulness, and for many terms a representative in the legislature of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have had two daughters, both of whom are living in 1908.

In his political relations Mr. Howe is a Democrat, of unswerving loyalty to party traditions, principles and nominees. He has never sought public office, but he was appointed by the governor and served for several years as one of the directors of the Southwestern State hospital. He is universally popular in the good sense of that word, and is interested in all that makes for the public welfare of his county and his state.

His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

SLAUGHTER WILLIAM HUFF

HUFF, SLAUGHTER WILLIAM, electrical engineer, was born at Hillsboro, Albemarle county, Virginia, March 9, 1867. His father, Samuel P. Huff, who was for many years chaplain of the famous Miller Manual school in Albemarle county, was a Baptist minister of prominence and wide usefulness. He was a man of strong, unassuming personality, calm determination, and remarkable self-control. The mother of S. W. Huff was Bettie Jurey, whose influence, with that of her husband, upon the son's life, went to the making of the vigorous manhood by which the subject of this article is characterized. The boy was first sent to local schools in Albemarle county, Fishburne Military school, Waynesboro, Virginia, then to Richmond college; and later on, to Cornell university, where he took a thorough course in electrical engineering.

Mr. Huff's first American ancestors on the father's side settled in the state of Pennsylvania immediately after the Revolution. One branch of the family moved to the Valley of Virginia shortly afterward and took a prominent part in the development of that section of the state. On his mother's side he is a great-grandson of Colonel John Slaughter, of the Revolution, whose descendants have been among the most prominent people of Culpeper and the adjoining counties.

S. W. Huff entered active life as principal of a graded school in Staunton, Virginia. He also taught one year at the Miller Manual Labor school of Albemarle, Virginia, and then took technical work at Cornell university. His previous contact with men and affairs enabled him to make the most of the opportunities offered at Cornell and to shape his work along lines that would be of most practical use to him in after life. Among the many positions in his chosen profession which he has held successfully may be named the following: Superintendent of the Baxter Electric Motor and Manufacturing company, Baltimore; general manager, Raleigh Street Railway company, Raleigh, North Carolina; electrical engineer, Columbia and

Maryland Railway company; master mechanic, and later electrical and mechanical engineer, United Railways and Electric company, Baltimore; and general manager and acting president San Francisco and San Mateo Railway company. In July, 1902, he became general manager of the Virginia Passenger and Power company, of Richmond, Virginia, a position which he now fills with great ability. He has found time for original work in his specialty and he has received patents for improvements in railway track bonds, a series for electric street car controllers, and also a series for railway block signaling.

Mr. Huff is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity; the Westmoreland club; the Lakeside Country club, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

On October 5, 1892, he was married to Julia Evelyn Graham, of Lincoln county, North Carolina. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

CHARLES HUTZLER

HUTZLER, CHARLES, for the last forty years honorably prominent in the business life of Richmond, was born in that city on the 26th of October, 1849. As he was eleven years old when Virginia seceded, and fifteen when Richmond surrendered, the stirring scenes of the period of the Civil war were witnessed by him at a time of life when they were most indelibly impressed upon a retentive mind. Marching with the soldiers, taking part in their discussions, often carrying to them food and dainties from a generous and sympathetic home, identifying himself with them even to the extent of carrying his father's musket when the home guard was ordered to the front at the time of Dahlgren's raid, the boy's character was formed, developed and schooled under conditions which rendered his convictions decided, firm, and perhaps somewhat inflexible.

Mr. Hutzler's father and mother, both born in Bavaria, Germany, came to Richmond in 1839, leaving their native home because their religious rearing had brought upon them the denial of the right to marry. At that time, the number of Jewish families in that part of Bavaria was limited by law; and since an older brother had already married, marriage was forbidden to all other members of the family. Coming directly to Richmond, Mr. Abraham Hutzler identified himself with his adopted city and state, living for the remaining fifty years of his life within fifty yards of the place where he first made his home in Richmond. He is well remembered for his firmness of conviction, his piety, his unswerving honesty and reliability, and the faithfulness with which he clung to his friends. Declining to speculate, and refusing to enter into contracts which might have yielded large profits while the struggle for independence was raging, the end of the Civil war found him with diminished means; and he was not able to give to his son, the subject of this sketch, the liberal education which he had intended to insure him.

At the age of sixteen, Charles Hutzler began a business career.

Yours Sincerely

Chas. G. Hutzler

Through the influence of an older sister of fine taste and sound judgment, he had been led to the systematic improvement of his mind by courses of reading. Begining with the subject of history, he read rapidly but thoroughly the leading works upon American and modern European history, as well as books upon ancient and Biblical history. After completing this historical course, he took up English literature, devoting much time to the works of Addison, Macaulay, Carlyle and Shakespeare. With the English and American novelists who were most read in the last third of the last century, as well as with the poetry of Pope and Byron, he became very familiar.

At the age of eight he attended a parochial school. In early boyhood he attended the night school of Major S. T. Pendleton; and later he took private lessons in French, German and Hebrew, meanwhile reading omnivorously. It should be an encouragement to young men who educate themselves outside the schools, to know that Mr. Hutzler has found that with the foundation laid down in the course thus described, he has not been afraid throughout his life to undertake the reading of anything that was ever written; nor has he felt himself in danger of suffering either mentally or morally by dangerous doctrines of skeptic or libertine. Through all these years, he never began to read a fresh volume, without first writing out his opinion of the book last read, and comparing it as to style and contents, with other books which he had read. Of the writings which have left their most lasting impression upon his character, he names the Bible, and the works of Shakespeare, Macaulay and Bulwer.

Mr. Charles Hutzler has spent his entire life in Richmond and for forty years has been engaged in merchandising. For the first eleven years he served as confidential clerk for his employers; but since the age of thirty-eight he has conducted business in his own name and for himself. Meanwhile, he has served as director of three different banks, and has found time to serve the public as director of the prison association of Virginia of which he is now president; as a member of the school board, of which he is now chairman; and as an officer of the congregation Beth Ahabah, of which he is now president. He has filled the position of president, librarian and treasurer of the

Jefferson literary society, a literary club which he helped to organize in 1867, and of which he continued to be an active member for about thirty years, until that association was finally merged in the Jefferson club.

In politics, Mr. Hutzler has always been associated with the Democratic party.

In 1869, when Virginia was trying to escape from the evils of the reconstruction period, he found his name on the poll-books; but as he was still under age, he refused to avail himself of the privilege of voting which was thus given him. Two years later, when the fierce struggle for local supremacy demanded the courage of conviction on the part of those who dared to accept office, he received from Judge Guigon an assignment as judge of election, serving under the most trying conditions.

Mr. Hutzler is closely identified with the Jewish conservative reform movement. He is the author of "The Jews of Germany and the Anti-Semitic Question" and of "Religious Leaders of the World,"—both published in 1897. Mr. Hutzler has delivered lectures upon Shakespeare's Othello.

On the 26th of October, 1875, he was married to Miss Jeannette Milhiser. They have had six children, of whom but one is now (1908) living,—a son who has taken the degree of bachelor of arts at the University of Virginia and is studying for the degree of law at that institution. Mr. Hutzler's favorite relaxation has always been the drama.

To young Virginians, he offers this advice: "Take the best education you can afford. Never cease to read and study the Bible and other books of unquestionable character. Meet every engagement promptly. Bring cheerfulness and service into every phase of life. Abstain from all games of chance where there is a stake. Express your views in simplest language; avoid profanity and superlatives. Look for good qualities in every man, and persevere in all you undertake."

HENRY SIGISMUND HUTZLER

HUTZLER, HENRY SIGISMUND, merchant and banker, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, September 25, 1857, and his parents were Sigismund L. Hutzler and Fannie Seligman. His family on both sides are of Jewish extraction, and his father, who was a broad minded merchant, was born in Bavaria, and his mother in Baden, Germany.

His physical condition in childhood was robust and as his parents were far from being rich; he was able to attend the common schools for only a limited period. At the age of ten he found himself compelled to assist his widowed mother, and at fourteen worked as a stock boy in a large dry goods store in Richmond. Nevertheless, his mind was not allowed to be idle. His tastes were naturally literary, and his mother's influence was particularly strong upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. He was, moreover, very fond of reading, and thus, though his experience in the school room was very short, he acquired by his own efforts an extensive fund of information and literary knowledge. To an ambitious boy anything is possible, and so it is not after all surprising that Henry Hutzler, whose first strong impulses in life were directed by a mother's teaching and training, should have become happy and successful. He became successively a stock boy, an entry clerk, and bookkeeper in retail and wholesale establishments, and finally a merchant and banker on his own adventure. He holds a prominent position in the city of his residence, and has been honored with many offices of responsibility. He is president of the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm, of Richmond, Virginia, secretary of the Foundling hospital, of Richmond, secretary of the Beth Ahaba congregation; member of the directories of the chamber of commerce, of the Wednesday Music Recital club, of the Richmond Male Orphan asylum, of the Sheltering Arms hospital, of the Virginia Mechanics institute, and of the Rosemary Public library. He is also a member of the Virginia Historical society; of the Richmond Education association; of the Jefferson

club; and of the court of appeals, district No. 5, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of which body he was elected president at its annual convention in April, 1908. He is also a member of other orders and associations. He has been superintendent of a local Sunday-school, and a director of the National Jewish Hospital for consumptives at Denver, Colorado.

In estimating the relative influences which have controlled the destinies of his life, Mr. Hutzler ranks home first, private study, second; traveling, third; contact with men in active life, fourth; school, fifth, and early companionship, last.

In politics he is a Democrat, although when William Jennings Bryan was nominated, in 1896, he declined to support the party platform and voted for Palmer and Buckner. His favorite form of amusement is walking and horseback riding, and he has traveled much abroad. He has delivered lectures and addresses, has been charitable to the poor, and has assisted several poor boys in their effort to obtain an education.

Mr. Hutzler was a poor boy himself, but he has met with few failures of any kind. His experience and observations are, therefore, of great value. When asked for his advice to young men, he writes: "Every boy will conquer success who keeps a clean, moral life; who practices economy, truthfulness, and industry; who reverences and obeys his parents; who seeks to cultivate his mind, is broad minded, charitable, and recognizes that all men are brothers with one Father. Let every boy stand with the banner of patriotism in his hand upon this platform, and there is no fear of the future."

Mr. Hutzler has never married.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN H. INGRAM

INGRAM, JUDGE JOHN H., lawyer, jurist, was born at Culpeper court-house, Virginia on March 17, 1862, son of Dr. Sylvanus Littlepage and Eliza (Smart) Ingram. His father was a native of Laurel Hill, Lunenburg county, Virginia, and his mother of Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, both of whom were descended from a long line of colonial ancestors. For many years, Dr. Sylvanus Littlepage Ingram practiced medicine in the county of Chesterfield and city of Manchester, Virginia.

The boyhood of Judge Ingram was spent in Chesterfield county, where he received his education in the public schools, later finishing his preparatory education in McGuire's University school, Richmond, Virginia. In 1880, he entered Richmond college from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Law. Subsequently, he entered the University of Virginia and received his degree in law during the session 1881-1882. Shortly after his graduation from college, he was admitted to the practice of law in Richmond and continued the practice of his profession in that city, Manchester, and Chesterfield county, up to the time he went on the bench as judge of the corporation court of Manchester on January 1, 1887. He was elected by the legislature of Virginia to succeed himself on the bench three times in succession and resigned in September, 1903, to accept appointment at the hands of Governor Montague as judge of the law and equity court of the city of Richmond. This appointment of the governor was confirmed by the legislature during its session in 1903-1904 to fill the unexpired term of the Honorable E. C. Minor, deceased. At the legislative session of 1906, he was reëlected for a term of eight years, beginning with February 1, 1907.

Judge Ingram was a member of the Constitutional convention of Virginia during 1901-1902, representing Chesterfield county, the city of Manchester, and the county of Powhatan. In this convention, he served as a member of the committee on suffrage and the committee on corporations.

On June 7, 1887, Judge Ingram married Octavia Page Sublett, of Manchester, Virginia, daughter of James M. Sublett and Lucy Nelson Page, of Powhatan county, Virginia. They have four children: Elsie Page Ingram, John Littlepage Ingram, Nelson Ingram, and Carter Sublett Ingram.

His address is Richmond, Henrico County, Virginia.

PAULUS A. IRVING

IRVING, PAULUS A., was born July 22, 1857, at Cartersville, Cumberland county, Virginia. He was the son of Judge Francis Deane and Mary Page Irving. His academic education was obtained at Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia. At the University of Virginia and the Medical college at Richmond, he obtained a medical education. From the last named institution he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of M. D., and for some time he practiced medicine at Farmville, but in 1892 he removed to Richmond.

Dr Irving has held numerous responsible and honorable positions. Until his removal from Farmville he was secretary and treasurer of the medical examining board of Virginia; later he was reëlected a member of the board, his term to begin January 1, 1893. In October, 1893, he resigned. He has served as surgeon to the Virginia penitentiary, as director of the Eastern State hospital, as professor of diseases of children in the University college of medicine at Richmond, and as secretary and treasurer of the same institution. He is also a member of the Richmond academy of medicine and surgery. Further, he has been secretary of the state board of health since 1892, and secretary of the Tri-State Medical society of Virginia and the Carolinas for two years. Among the papers he has published may be mentioned one on puerperal eclampsia which, in 1879, appeared in the "Virginia Medical Monthly."

Dr. Irving is an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Richmond. He is a member of the board of trustees of Hampden-Sidney college, and was recently appointed by Governor Swanson a member of the State board of charities and correction.

He has been married twice; first, to Lizzie Nash, daughter of Dr. John W. Nash, of Farmville, Virginia. Of this marriage three children were born—Frank Deane, Mary Page, and John Nash. Dr. Irving's second marriage was with Lucy Taylor, daughter of Major Erasmus Taylor, of Orange, Virginia. Of this marriage two children have been born—Paulus A. Irving, Jr., and Lucy Taylor Irving.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

THOMAS CARY JOHNSON

JOHNSON, THOMAS CARY, D. D., LL. D., minister of the Gospel and professor in Union Theological seminary, near Richmond, Virginia, was born at the paternal home on the Greenbrier river, in Monroe county, Virginia (now West Virginia), July 19, 1859. His father, Thomas Johnson, was the son of Barnabas and Sarah Thomas Johnson.

Barnabas Johnson was one of the seven sons of Robert Johnson, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to this country about 1750, and, after a short stay on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, removed to the head waters of Wolf Creek, in what became Monroe county, and built for himself a dwelling, which served as the fort of the neighborhood against Indians. Though a farmer, Barnabas Johnson was a man of considerable culture, and was held in high esteem for the excellence of his character. His wife, Sarah Thomas, was of English extraction, and a woman of singular piety.

Thomas Johnson was a worthy son of such parents. He was a stock farmer and a country banker, a man of sound judgment, and in all relations with his fellow-men he was noted for his absolute integrity and large benevolence and simple piety.

The mother of the subject of our sketch was, on her maternal side, pure Scotch-Irish; while from the paternal side she received strains from the English, Scotch, Huguenot, and Dutch. She inherited from both sides, but particularly from her mother, Mary Simms Hinchman, a mind of unusual vigor and a will power of the first order. Under the providence and grace of God she developed into a woman of great intelligence, sagacity, strength and excellence of character, and she exerted a vast influence on her son.

In childhood and youth, Thomas C. Johnson was very frail physically, and subject to many diseases. In spite of this, he early developed a taste for study and reading. Debarred from these, however, from his thirteenth to his seventeenth year, by ill health, he took naturally and with delight to horseback sports,

and soon developed a vital interest in his father's business of breeding and raising cattle. For years, he was his father's companion and aid in the care of several stock farms and without doing any very hard labor was always busy. He was thus kept out of mischief and the outdoor life caused a great improvement of his health.

The Bible, a few biographies, some historical novels, and some of the selections in McGuffey's series of school readers, did most in this early period to ennoble his ideals and to fit him for his work.

Renewing his efforts to educate himself, he, in his eighteenth year, entered the high school of the Reverend H. R. Laird, at Alderson, West Virginia. Thence he entered Hampden-Sidney college, from which institution he was graduated with the first honor of his class in 1882, taking the A. B. degree. In 1882-1883, he conducted with eminent success a classical school at Alderson, West Virginia. In October 1883, he entered the University of Virginia, took what is there known as "the Green Ticket" (the schools of Latin, Greek and Mathematics) and performed the rare feat of graduating in them all in one session.

Entering the Union Theological seminary with this preparation, it is not surprising that he stood at the head of his class, and completed the regular course with high honors, in 1887. He then spent a session at Yale university, in the Semitic department; and was reckoned there a student of great mental power, combined with bold and independent judgment. During this session he was compelled to weigh the evidence for many differing phases of thought, with the result that he was driven to align himself with conservatives as against modern rationalism.

In 1888, Mr. Johnson was made professor of Hebrew and Greek exegesis in the Presbyterian school of Theology at Austin, Texas, a position which he occupied till 1890, when he became pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1891, he was made professor of the English Bible and pastoral theology in the Union Theological seminary, at Richmond, Virginia. In 1892, he was transferred to the chair of ecclesiastical history and polity, a position which he has continued to fill to the present time (1908). In 1891, Hampden-Sidney college con-

ferred on him the degree of D. D., and in 1899 the same college conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

Doctor Johnson says that his own convictions of duty determined his choice of the ministry, and that from his earliest years he has felt obligated to his parents and to God to do his best. He says that for any success he has had in life he owes most to his home influence, a great deal to private study, and much to association with such men as Doctors Thomas E. Peck, Robert L. Dabney, and C. R. Vaughan.

Doctor Johnson has written and published the following books: "History of the Southern Presbyterian Church" (1894); "Brief Sketch of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" (1897); "John Calvin and the Geneva Reformation" (1900); "The Life and Letters of Robert Lewis Dabney" (1903); "The Life and Letters of B. M. Palmer, D. D., LL. D." of New Orleans (1906); "Virginia Presbyterianism and Religious Liberty in Colonial and Revolutionary Times" (1907).

Doctor Johnson belongs to the Greek letter Chi Phi fraternity, to the American Historical association, and to the National Geographic society and, besides being a strict member of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, is affiliated with the Scotch school of philosophy.

His favorite amusements and means of relaxation are horseback riding, and doing useful manual labor.

A ripe scholar, a hard student, a great teacher, and an able preacher, Doctor Johnson is a most useful member of the faculty of the Union Theological seminary, and seems to have before him a career of wide usefulness in this great "school of the prophets," in his church, and in the world.

On December 26, 1894, Doctor Johnson was married to Ella Faulkner, third daughter of the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

They reside at the Union seminary. Their address is Station A, Richmond, Virginia.

MARYUS JONES

JONES, MARYUS, lawyer, was born July 8, 1844, and his parents were Catesby Jones and Mary Ann Brooke Pollard. On both sides of his family Mr. Jones is descended from early emigrants to Virginia, who established well known and influential families in the colony. His paternal name begins with Captain Roger Jones, who came to Virginia in company with Lord Culpeper and was employed by him as captain of a sloop of war in the waters of Virginia for the suppression of piracy and all unlawful trading. He married Dorothy Walker, daughter of John Walker, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, and had issue: Frederick Jones, of North Carolina, and Colonel Thomas Jones, of Gloucester county, Virginia. The latter married February 14, 1725, Elizabeth Pratt, widow of William Pratt, a merchant, and eldest daughter of Doctor William Cocke and his wife, Elizabeth Catesby, sister of Mark Catesby, the celebrated naturalist. Colonel Thomas Jones died in Hanover county, in 1758, and his wife in Northumberland county, March 11, 1762. Their son, William Jones, was born October 25, 1734, and married in 1766, Lucy Taliaferro, widow of Colonel Charles Carter, of Cleve, Hanover county. He moved to Gloucester county from King William, and purchased "Marlfield" in 1780. The settlement of Marlfield is one of the oldest on York river, and the Buckners were its first owners. He had among other children, Catesby Jones, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born at Marlfield, was a captain in the War of 1812, colonel of the county militia, and master of Botetourt lodge at Gloucester court-house. He was distinguished for his industry, ability, hospitality and charity, contributing liberally to the support of the church and to the comforts of its ministers. He married for his first wife Molly Brooke Taliaferro, daughter of Jack Taliaferro, of King William, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, who rode one hundred miles in one day to carry a dispatch from Lafayette to Washington. She died after the birth of seven children, and then he married secondly, Mary Ann Brooke

Pollard, of King and Queen. Among his distinguished kinsmen mention may be made of Doctor Walter Jones, member of the Continental congress, Brigadier-General Roger Jones, of the United States army, Commodore Thomas Catesby Jones, of the United States navy, Colonel William Jones, of Gloucester, Catesby ap R. Jones, the commander of the Confederate iron clad steamer Virginia in its fight with the Monitor, and William ap Catesby Jones, a brother of the subject of this sketch, who won a great reputation in the Army of the Southwest, under General Richard Taylor.

[Note. The meaning of the term "ap" as it appears twice in the above lines is described by Mr. Jones as follows: "The particle "ap" is Welsh, and corresponds to the French "de." We are of Welsh extraction. The use of the particle arose in the following manner. The Welsh are the descendants of the ancient Britons, who maintained their independence in the mountains of Wales until the sixteenth century, when they were finally conquered. The English parliament then passed a law that the Welsh should take surnames. They obeyed the letter, if not the spirit of the law. John was the favorite name among them, and a man would call himself John ap John. That is to say, John the son of John. The English anglicized it into John's son, and thus arose the name Johnson, Jones, Johns, and such kindred names, so that William ap Catesby Jones, simply means William son of Catesby Jones, and Catesby ap Roger Jones, means Catesby son of Roger Jones."]

Maryus Jones was Catesby Jones's youngest son by the last marriage. His somewhat peculiar name came about in this manner: he was the child of his father's old age, who had cherished the hope of having a daughter to name for his two wives, each of whom was named Mary, but, being disappointed in this, he gave to his last child the nearest name to Mary that he could.

His physical condition in childhood was good and he was brought up in the country, where he attended a country school. His school life was happy, and his early companionships were ennobling, as Gloucester county, before the war, was a center of wealth and culture. He obtained the rudiments of his education at Newington academy and Randolph-Macon college. When the

war came on, in 1861, he left college and enlisted in Company D, 24th regiment, Virginia cavalry. He participated in several desperate cavalry battles, notably in the celebrated charge at Samaria Church on June 24, 1864, where eight companies of his regiment dismounting from their horses, assaulted and carried the entrenchments of the enemy. On July 27, 1864, there was another desperate engagement on the Darbytown Heights. Mr. Jones showed distinguished courage, but was unfortunately captured by the enemy. He was not freed till the end of hostilities, but was promoted to the rank of sergeant while a prisoner of war.

After the conclusion of the war he was, like other young Southerners, without much money, but, in 1866, he contrived to attend the lectures at the university, until July 4, 1868. He returned home, and engaged in teaching school, which he continued for four years; after which time he qualified, in 1872, as a lawyer at the Gloucester county bar. In 1879 he was elected commonwealth's attorney of the county, and his service proved so satisfactory to the people that he was continued in the office for sixteen years. In 1899 he moved to Newport News, where he has built up a large general law practice.

Mr. Jones is regarded as one of the foremost men in Tidewater Virginia. He is genial, warm-hearted, kind, has fine logical powers, and is highly respected. He is a man of much information and has read extensively. The books which he has found most helpful in life have been Macaulay's History and Essays, the works of Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, Byron, Shakespeare, and Milton, and, of course, such law books as Blackstone's "Commentaries," Tucker's "Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia," and Greenleaf's work on "Evidence." As to the influences which have molded his life, he regards his mother's as the greatest of all. He makes the following suggestion as a means of strengthening sound ideals in American life and helping young people to attain true success: "If parents would instill principles of honesty in the minds of children when young and impressionable, I believe we should not have so many disgraceful exhibitions of stealing in high places."

In his religious preference Mr. Jones is a Baptist, and in his

political opinions he is a Democrat, who has stuck by the party platform. He finds his principal amusement in reading.

On December 10, 1873, Mr. Jones married Mary Armistead Catlett. Of their four children two are (1908) living.

His address is Number 217 Thirty-third Street, Newport News, Virginia.

ROBERT CRAIG KENT

KENT, ROBERT CRAIG, lawyer, and lieutenant-governor of Virginia, born in Wythe county, Virginia, November 28, 1828, and died in Wytheville, Virginia, April 30, 1905, was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Craig Kent. Robert Kent was a farmer and large landowner of Wythe county, and was a progressive and substantial business man. For some years, he was a justice of the old county court of Wythe county. His wife, Elizabeth Craig, was a refined and noble woman of the old type, and exerted a great influence, both intellectually and spiritually, upon her son, Robert Craig Kent.

The earliest American Kent was Jacob, who fled from England to Holland to escape religious persecution. In 1760, he came to Virginia, and settled in the Southwest, in what is now called Montgomery county. His wife belonged to the well-known Craig family of Southwest Virginia, and was nearly related to the Montgomery family—both of which family names are now perpetuated on the map of Virginia by names of counties.

Robert Craig Kent attended the ordinary preparatory schools at home, and then entered Georgetown college, Washington, District of Columbia. After leaving this institution, he went to Princeton, where he took the A. B. degree. On returning from college, he read law in the office of Judge Andrew Fulton, of Wytheville. In 1853, he began the practice of law in Wytheville. His rise was steady and rapid. In 1861, he was elected to represent Wythe county in the Constitutional convention, famous in history for having passed the ordinance of secession taking Virginia out of the Union. Of this convention he was the youngest member. He was twice commonwealth's attorney of Wythe county, twice represented his county in the house of delegates of Virginia, was once president of the electoral college of Virginia, and served four years as lieutenant-governor of the state. For many years, also, he was president of the Farmers Bank of Wytheville, Virginia. All these positions, he filled with fidelity and ability. His watchword was "duty." His

name became a synonym of honesty and integrity all over Virginia. It may truly be said that Governor Kent was a typical Virginia gentleman of the "old school," and that his word was as good as his bond.

In culture as well as in honesty, Governor Kent was an old Virginia gentleman. From his early life, he was an omnivorous reader. The works of Milton, Shakespeare, and the standard English historians were his favorites, but he confined himself to no branch of literature. He was a well-read, cultivated man, and his face glowed with an intelligence which used to distinguish the old Virginia gentleman, and which we hope will ere long return to the Virginia face as the state recuperates from the damages of war and puts a liberal education within the reach of every ambitious youth.

In politics, Governor Kent was a Democrat; in religious preference, a Presbyterian.

Governor Kent was twice married; first, to Eliza Ann Wood; second to Anastatia Pleasants Smith. He had seven children, of whom six survived him.

VAUGHAN KESTER

KESTER, VAUGHAN, author and dramatist, was born November 15, 1869, in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey. His father, Franklin Cooley Kester, was a man of high standing and marked ability. His mother, Harriet Jane (Watkins) Kester, was a woman of refinement, and culture, and was a strong influence in the formation of his character and ideals. His ancestry is Dutch and English. The family, on both paternal and maternal sides, was founded in America in early colonial times.

When a boy his family moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and his primary education was acquired in the private schools of that town. Having ideas of his own as to what lines of study he wished to pursue and no prescribed college or university course fully meeting those ideas, he completed his education under private tutors, in Cleveland, Ohio. Very early in life he had a decided trend toward literature as a profession and displayed the originality in ideas and expression which have been special features in all his literary and dramatic work.

He began his literary career by writing short stories, many of which have been published in the magazines. In 1893 he moved to New York, where his rare good judgment of literary values soon made his services in demand among publishers. In 1898-99, he was on the editorial staff of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," then owned and edited by John Brisben Walker. In 1900 he was literary adviser of the publishing house of Harper and Brothers, New York, and at different times he has been associated with a number of syndicates handling literary work, including the International Literary and News Syndicate, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. This work, however, did not satisfy either his taste or his ambition. He wished to be an author rather than an editor and therefore removed to Virginia, where he could give his entire time to original literary production.

He is the author of "The Manager of the B. & A.," pub-

lished by Harper and Brothers, in 1901, "The Fortunes of the Landrays," and "John 'O Jamestown," published by McClure and Phillips, in 1905 and 1907, all successful novels. In these books, according to leading critics, he struck a high note in literature, which makes his future work looked forward to with keen interest by those who are watching the development of a distinctive American literature. He is also the author of two plays, both marked by their high literary tone, and of a number of songs.

On August 31, 1898, he married Jessie B. Jennings.

His address is Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Yours Truly
Henry Kirn

HENRY KIRN

KIRN, HENRY, of Portsmouth, Norfolk, county, Virginia, prominently identified with the truck gardening and farming of his part of the state, was born in Sindelfingen Wurttenberg, Germany, on the 1st of December, 1834. His father, William Henry Kirn, a manufacturer, was city treasurer of Sindelfingen for eight years. In 1852, immigrating to this country to avoid military service, after residing for five years in Philadelphia, he removed in 1857 to Churchland, Norfolk county, Virginia.

In Germany he had attended the public schools for eight years, subsequently he had made himself master of a trade, that of blacksmithing and working in iron, and at the age of twenty-three began to turn his attention to truck farming and market gardening. He attained marked success in this business.

He has been chosen by his fellow-townsmen for two terms on the board of supervisors; for eighteen years he was a member of the board of harbor commissioners of Norfolk, from Norfolk county. He is a director in the Norfolk National bank; a director in the Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trust; a director in the Marine Bank of Norfolk; and a director in the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Portsmouth.

But perhaps Mr. Kirn's most prominent position and the one in which he has done most for the business interests of the state, is that of president of the Southern Produce company. Not only by his own business methods and his own example of success in that business, but by his public-spirited interest in everything that has to do with the advancement of agriculture in his state, and the successful marketing of agricultural products, he has made a place and a name for himself among his fellow-citizens.

He is a member of the Virginia club, a member of the Board of Trade of Norfolk, a member of the Business Mens association and was one of the directors of the Jamestown exposition.

Mr. Kirn is a Knight of Pythias. In his political affiliations, he is a Democrat.

On the 30th of July, 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John H. Smith, of Nűrnberg, Bavaria. They have had eight children, six of whom are living in 1908.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAMBETH

LAMBETH, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, educator, was born at Thomasville, in Davidson county, North Carolina, October 27, 1868. His father was J. H. Lambeth, a manufacturer in that village, and his mother was Clara Bell. His father served as major in Ramseur's division, Confederate States army, in the War between the States.

Doctor Lambeth's ancestry is English, and his first progenitor in America came to the colonies from that part of London known as Lambeth.

From his earliest childhood he has been strong and active with a taste for athletics. His boyhood was spent in the village of his birth, where he did such manual tasks only as were self-imposed.

His earlier education was obtained in the Thomasville high school; and later he attended the University of Virginia, where he studied German, physics, chemistry, geology and biology. Entering the department of medicine in the university, he graduated therefrom in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In June, 1898, he received from the University of Virginia the further degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He has held various positions as a teacher of physical training, hygiene and materia medica. In 1891 he was elected instructor in physical culture in the University of Virginia; and in the summer of that year he became a student in the school of physical training at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1892. In the following year he was elected assistant instructor of physical training in the University of Virginia. In 1898 he became a lecturer on hygiene and materia medica in the University of Virginia; and during the session of 1900-1901 he conducted the work of the academic classes in biology in the university during the temporary absence of the professor in that school. Later Doctor Lambeth became a member of the university faculty as adjunct professor of hygiene and director of the university gymnasium; and he now fills the chair of hygiene and materia

medica in the university, and is its superintendent of public grounds and buildings.

Doctor Lambeth's interests for many years have largely centered in the university athletics. He takes, perhaps, more pride in the part which he has performed towards elevating the standard and tone of athletics in the university, and consequently in the higher educational institutions of the South, than in any of his many other noteworthy accomplishments. He may be called with propriety the pioneer in this work in the organization, by him, along with Mr. J. B. Robertson, in 1891, of the Southern intercollegiate athletic association; and in 1899 he practically organized the Virginia intercollegiate athletic association, which is doing much to elevate and dignify college sports in Virginia. He has served two terms as president of the last named association; and began the system of the selection of "All Southern" teams in contradistinction to the "All American" teams. For years through the columns of "Outing" this selection has met with the approbation of all fair critics; until now throughout the South "honorable mention" has come to be considered distinctively the highest attainable honor in college athletics.

In 1888 Doctor Lambeth was president of the American Athletic association, and in 1893 he filled the position of vice-president of the department of physical education at the World's Fair. He is a member of the American association for the advancement of physical education, and has been a vice-president of the association of College Gymnasium directors. He organized the Graduate club of the University of Virginia, and was its first president.

Doctor Lambeth has been a prolific writer on the subjects of athletics and field sports for the college and periodical press and the daily papers; and has contributed articles on these subjects to the New York "World," the New York "Journal," "Outing," the "Virginia University Magazine," the "Alumni Bulletin," and others. He has also contributed to the official guides on football and baseball.

Among his other literary work may be mentioned a published article written as a thesis for his Ph. D. degree, on "The

Geology of the Monticello Area," of which Mr. C. D. Wolcott, the director of the United States geological survey, has written: "It gives evidence of accurate observation and profound study, and furnishes a valuable contribution to the subject in a hitherto unworked region."

Biographies of Doctor Lambeth have been printed in the "Alumni Bulletin of the University of Virginia," and in the "History of the University of Virginia," published by the Lewis Publishing company, New York.

On June 26, 1890, Doctor Lambeth married Frank Irene Stallings.

His address is Carr's Hill, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

CHARLES TROTTER LASSITER

LASSITER, CHARLES TROTTER, was born in Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, January 20, 1870, and his parents were Dr. D. W. Lassiter and Anna Rives Heath. His father was an eminent physician of Petersburg, who in addition to the arduous duties of his profession, held many offices, being a member of the board of the Medical college of Virginia, of the board of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company, of the board of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance company, and other corporations. He came of Huguenot ancestors, who settled in the early part of the eighteenth century at the mouth of the Roanoke river in North Carolina.

Mr. Lassiter's boyhood and youth were spent for the most part in the city of Petersburg, though he passed a great deal of his time at his father's country place near the city. He had exceptional educational opportunities, and attended the celebrated academy of Captain W. Gordon McCabe in Petersburg, where he was well drilled in the classics and afterwards studied at the University of Göttingen and Ecolé de Droit in Paris. On his return from Europe, he attended the lectures of Noah K. Davis and R. H. Dabney at the University of Virginia, and greatly profited by their instructions in moral philosophy and history. He took the law course, and in 1892 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. This choice of profession was due to the advice of Dr. Lassiter, as Mr. Lassiter himself had a leaning to medicine and would have preferred to walk in the footsteps of his father. Soon after returning from the University Mr. Lassiter began the active practice of his profession, and in 1896 was elected commonwealth's attorney for the city of Petersburg. At the expiration of his term in 1900, he was elected to the house of delegates and served during the long session 1901 to 1904. The latter year he was made presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1905 he was elected to the state senate and is at present (1908) a member of that body.

Senator Lassiter is a very young man, but he has seen service

in other fields in addition to his busy work as a lawyer and a statesman. In 1896 he enlisted in the Virginia militia, and when the war with Spain broke out he served as second lieutenant in the A. P. Hill rifles, afterwards Company K, 4th Virginia volunteer infantry, second division, Fitz Lee's corps, United States volunteers.

Senator Lassiter is dignified when presenting his views, and he does not waste words. When speaking at the bar or in the legislature he always commands attention. At the University he became a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, and he is now a member of several other organizations, being a Mason of Blanford lodge, Petersburg, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Petersburg.

When asked to tell what influences have affected him most in life, he writes that association with his father, who was to him "the greatest and best of men," had more influence than everything else combined. To young men who are beginning life he gives this advice: "I have believed for years that our young men should be encouraged to remain on the farm, and that by scientific, intensive farming, they can become assured of more independence and personal happiness than in any other way. Nothing could contribute more to the conservatism of sound ideals of American life and citizenship."

In politics Mr. Lassiter is a Democrat, and he is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church in his city. For relaxation he runs a dairy farm and takes much interest in promoting this enterprise, which has enlisted his attention for quite a number of years.

On January 15, 1895, he married Miss Sallie Alexander Hamilton. They have had three daughters, all of whom are (1908) living.

Mr. Lassiter's address is Petersburg, Virginia.

CLARENCE CHANDLEE LEADBEATER

LEADBEATER, CLARENCE CHANDLEE, merchant and pharmacist, was born October 9, 1866, in Alexandria, Virginia. His father, Edward Stable Leadbeater, druggist, was eight years alderman and member of finance committee of the city council of Alexandria; ten years chief engineer of fire department, which he raised to a high state of efficiency; twenty years a vestryman, twenty-eight years superintendent of Sunday-school, and many years senior warden of historic Christ (Protestant Episcopal) church, which was attended by George Washington. His mother, Clara (Chandlee) Leadbeater, was a woman of high intellectual attainments and Christian character, and her influence upon his intellectual and moral life was powerful and lasting.

His blood is English and Welsh. The founders of the American branch of the family were on the paternal side, William Leadbeater, his great-grandfather, from Leicester, England, who settled in Occoquan, Virginia, in 1830, and Edward Stable, fourth of the same name from Edward Stable, Lord Mayor of York, England, who settled in Alexandria, in 1792, in which year he established the business, which has since been continuously conducted by the family, and who was a distinguished preacher of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and a man of unusual culture and eloquence. On the maternal side the founder was Thomas Lloyd, a descendant of King Edward I. and King Edward III. of England, who came from Wales and was associated with William Penn in founding the colony of Pennsylvania, and was virtually its first governor.

His inclination was to make science his lifework, but the wishes of his parents and circumstances outweighed his inclination, and he was educated for a business career, to follow in the footsteps of three generations of his forefathers. That he accepted the situation cheerfully was fully proven by his having graduated from the Potomac academy, Alexandria, Virginia, when just midway between seventeen and eighteen, and at once

entering the drug and chemical establishment founded by his great-grandfather in 1792, to master the business. Not being satisfied with merely a counting-room knowledge of the business he took up the study of pharmacy, and was in 1887 given a diploma as a registered pharmacist by the Virginia State board of pharmacy. In 1890, at the age of twenty-three, he took the management of the business, which is now (1908) a corporation under the old firm name, of which he is president. During the eighteen years since he has been in full charge of the business it has increased more than twenty-fold, growing from a local or at most a state concern into one that fills a place in the front rank of the commerical world, and doubtless the profits have kept pace with the growth.

Though few men have led a busier life than Mr. Leadbeater, he has never been too busy with his private affairs to give the benefit of his sound judgment and successful business experience to every movement for the advancement of his native city and state. As a business man he is thoroughly wide-awake and progressive; as a citizen, liberal, patriotic, and public-spirited; and as a man, he is genial, companionable and popular. Since 1899 he has been a vestryman of Christ (Protestant Episcopal) church. He has served as Virginia vice-president of the Travelers Protective association, and as president of Post F., the Alexandria branch of the same organization. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but on the money issue he bolted the Bryan ticket and supported Palmer and Buckner. His favorite relaxations are golf and foreign travel; next in favor are studies, mostly those having a scientific leaning.

On Januay 17, 1906, he married Miss Lillian M. Alexander, daughter of Milton Alexander, a lawyer and banker of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

His address is Alexandria, Virginia.

DAVID HARRIS LEAKE

LEAKE, DAVID HARRIS, lawyer and statesman, was born July 13, 1875, on a farm in Goochland county, Virginia. His father, Judge Andrew Kean Leake, was for years one of the leading members of the Virginia bar; his mother, Juliana E. L. Leake, was a woman of grace, refinement and culture. His family is of English descent. The founder of the American branch, William Leake, came from England, in 1785, and settled in Goochland county, Virginia. Among his distinguished American ancestors were Walter D. Leake, grandfather, member of Virginia house of delegates, Constitutional convention, 1860, and the secession convention, 1861; General David B. Harris, grandfather, chief of engineers, General Beauregard's staff Confederate army; Andrew Kean, great-grandfather, famous physician and close personal friend of Thomas Jefferson. Walter Leake, governor of Mississippi, and Shelton F. Leake, member of Congress from Virginia, were also connections of the family.

His preparatory education was obtained at Charlotte Hall school, Maryland, from which he was graduated. He afterward attended Washington and Lee university and the University of Virginia. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1897, and at once began the practice of his profession.

In less than two years after he began practice he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Goochland county, and made a fine record as such from July 1, 1899 to January 1, 1904, when he became judge of Goochland county court, a position he held until February, 1904, when the county courts went out of existence, under the terms of the new state constitution. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates during the regular session 1901-02 and the extra sessions of 1902-03-04, and took a conspicious part in the legislation that was considered by that body. As a member of the committee on privileges and elections he wrote the reports in the contested election cases of Lambert and Bibb versus Whitehead and Woodward and led the fight on the

floor that resulted in the adoption of the reports. He also led the fight against the removal of Judge Campbell of Amherst county, and as a member of committee on courts of justice, he was one of the drafters of the present game laws of the state. He was a supporter of the bill providing for special grand juries to investigate elections, which passed the house but was defeated in the senate, and the introducer of the house bill to establish the Torrens system of land registration. He is a contributor to the Virginia "Law Register."

He is counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company, and president of the Goochland Telephone company; is active in politics, and was chairman of the Goochland county Democratic committee for three years. He is a Mason; an Odd Fellow; a member of Modern Woodmen of American; the Commonwealth club, Westmoreland club, Deep Run Hunt club, Richmond, Virginia; of the Richmond Chess club, and the Virginia Bar association. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

His address is Goochland, Goochland County, Virginia.

FITZHUGH LEE

LEE, FITZHUGH, first a major-general in the Confederate army, then a brigadier-general in the United States army and major-general of United States volunteers during the Spanish-American war, was one of the most striking examples of that noble body of true-hearted American patriots who were utterly loyal to the Union although in earlier years they went with their states through the fiery trial of secession and war against the Union.

He was born in Clermont, Fairfax county, Virginia, November 19, 1835. His father, Sydney Smith Lee, was a captain in the United States navy, afterward in the Confederate States navy. He was a brother of General Robert E. Lee; and he is described by his son as a man "of charming personality and grace of manner, handsome in person and possessing goodness of heart and nobility of character." He says of his mother, Anna Maria (Mason) Lee (who was a daughter of General John Mason and sister of James M. Mason, formerly United States senator from Virginia, and granddaughter of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights) that she strongly influenced him in the development of his character toward intellectual and moral achievement. Richard Lee whose will is dated 1663, came to this country from Shropshire, England, and is his earliest known ancestor on this side of the water. Fitzhugh Lee was a grandson of General Henry Lee, known as "Light Horse Harry," of the Carolinas, during the Revolutionary war.

His early life spent in the country confirmed his health and strength, which have always been good. His tastes even in childhood were military; and after an excellent preparation for the course, he was graduated from West Point military academy in 1856.

He was detailed at once to Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, and appointed instructor of war recruits in horsemanship. As a lieutenant of the 2d United States cavalry, he accompanied his regiment to Texas to subdue the hostile Comanches on the fron-

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Fitzhugh Lee

tier. On May 14, 1858, he was wounded in the lungs by an Indian arrow; and he had several personal encounters with mounted Indians, one of these engagements, January 15, 1860, being particularly severe. He was instructor in cavalry tactics, at West Point from 1860-61. In the latter year he resigned his commission in the United States army, when the people of his native state had confirmed the act of secession; and returning to Virginia he was commissioned assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain in the Confederate army; and during the Civil war, he rose to the rank of major-general, commanding the cavalry corps of General Robert E. Lee.

His record in the Confederate army began with the first battle of Manassas, in which he served on the staff of General Ewell. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry, Colonel J. E. B. Stuart commanding, in 1862. Succeeding General Stuart in the command of the regiment, he took part in the raid around McClellan's army and in all the battles of Northern Virginia, 1861-62. He was commissioned brigadier-general, July 25, 1862, and was in command of a brigade of Virginia cavalry in the second battle of Manassas, August 29 and 30, 1862, in which he made an attack on Pope's army at Catletts Station, taking Pope's headquarters and nearly making a prisoner of the commanding officer. He participated in the engagements of South Mountain, Crompton's Gap, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, from September 14, 1862 to July 3, 1863. He was commissioned major-general, September 3, 1863. He met Custer and Kilpatrick, October 19, 1863 in a cavalry engagement; and he commanded a division of cavalry in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hawes Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station and Cedarville, from May to August, 1864. At Winchester, September 19, 1864, he had three horses shot under him, and being severely wounded he was obliged to give up active service for several months. He maintained his position against the Federal army, at Five Forks, Sailor's Creek and Farmville, and he prepared the way for the retreat of the Confederate army to Appomattox court-house; but advancing toward Lynchburg, his army was cut off from the main body, and he surrendered to

General Meade, at Farmville, retiring to his home in Stafford county, Virginia.

For a number of years after the close of the war, he preferred retirement to public life. His memorable address at the Bunker Hill Centennial in Boston, in 1874, was the occasion of his appearing again before the people. The patriotism and eloquence of his speech at that time aroused the enthusiasm of the country. It was an effort to bring together on some common ground of national interest the hitherto divided people of the North and the South and it did much to allay the irritation which had followed the conflict of 1861-65.

During the winter and spring of 1882-83, he made a trip through the South to promote the interest of the Southern Historical society. In 1884 he was appointed by the president visitor to West Point. For four years, from 1886-90, he was (the 39th) governor of Virginia. President Cleveland appointed him (1893-96) collector of Internal Revenue at Lynchburg, Virginia. For two years prior to the outbreak of the Spanish war he was consul-general at Havana, Cuba. This post was an extremely difficult and responsible one, at this time; and General Lee most wisely met the situation arising from the cruel tyranny of the Spanish and the excited uprising of the Cubans against their oppressors. He was calm and judicial in his decisions, and he protected with a firm hand and strong will, American interests. Under General Weyler and again under General Blanco, the conditions required diplomacy and tact, and yet called for immediate and strong measures of resistance to the arbitrary sway of these officers. General Lee's record was patriotic and brilliant. His life was threatened and yet he would not accept our government's offer to protect him by war vessels. The Maine was already on its way to Cuba, when he asked to have the vessel recalled. It was becoming dangerous for Americans to stay in Cuba by reason of the excitement in the island. The Spanish government asked for the recall of General Lee, but the request was refused by the United States government. On April 5, 1898, all consuls were recalled and many American residents of Cuba came home to the states at the same time.

When the government declared war against Spain, he was one of the six major-generals of volunteers appointed by President McKinley, May 4, 1898; was given command of the 7th army corps and was selected by the president to lead the attack on Havana, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war in case an assault should become necessary. He was not ordered to Havana with his corps, however, until December 12, 1898; and on January 12, 1899, he was appointed governor of the provinces of La Habana and and Pinar del Rio. The four provinces in Cuba, La Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara having been consolidated in March, 1900, into the single department of Habana, he was appointed governor of the new department. At the expiration of that official term, he was put in command of the department of Missouri, United States army.

General Lee wrote the life of General Robert E. Lee, his uncle, in the series of "Great Commanders" published by D. Appleton and Company. He was a member of the Democratic party. His reading was most largely historic and biographic. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Driving and riding were his favorite modes of relaxation, and he gave especial attention to athletics. The wishes of relatives coincided with his personal preference for the military life.

To young people he said, " duty is the sublimest word in the English language. Let our young Americans do it always."

He was married April 19, 1871, to Miss Ellen Bernard Fowle. They had seven children.

General Lee died at Washington, District of Columbia, April 28, 1905, while holding the position of president of the Jamestown Tercentennial exposition, the success of which he greatly promoted.

HENRY EDWARD LEE

LEE, HENRY EDWARD, lawyer, was born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, July 10, 1871. His father was Henderson Lewis Lee, who was a lawyer, and commonwealth's attorney of Lunenburg county, and a major in the 38th Virginia infantry, Confederate States army, in the War between the States. His mother was Lucy Scott.

Mr. Lee is of the distinguished family of Lee in Virginia. His grandfather was the Rev. Henderson Lee, whose father was Ambrose Lee, a descendant of Hancock Lee, of the Lees of "Ditchley." The Rev. Henderson Lee combined the business of a planter with the profession of a minister, and was successful in both; and his son, Major Henderson Lewis Lee, was an able lawyer and a gallant soldier.

Mr. Henry E. Lee grew up in the country with a special aptitude and taste for farming. He had no regular set tasks to perform; but his interest in farming operations led him to cultivate and handle small crops of tobacco while he was still a boy; an occupation which his father fostered and encouraged.

His early education was acquired from private tutors, in his father's family. Later he attended Bethel Military academy in Fauquier county, Virginia, and while a student there he taught a public school near by in order to pay for his education and buy his books. While he studied at Bethel and taught this school, he also read law privately, with the determination to make of himself a lawyer. He also studied at the Montgomery academy at Christiansburg, Virginia; and at the age of seventeen years began the work of life as a farmer in Nottoway county, Virginia. He left the farm in 1892 to go to Bethel academy; and having been later admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession in the town of Crewe, in Nottoway county, where he has since continued its pursuit with success. He has been the mayor of Crewe, serving a term of four years and resigning in May, 1904. In 1904 he was elected a member of the house of delegates of Virginia to fill an unexpired term of the Hon. Robert G.

Southall, who had been elected to the United States congress; and represented the counties of Nottoway and Amelia in the ensuing session of the general assembly. He is now (1908) serving his second term as commonwealth's attorney of Nottoway county.

Mr. Lee is a Democrat, and has never changed his political allegiance. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; and is unmarried.

His address is Crewe, Nottoway County, Virginia.

BERNARD FARRAR LIPSCOMB

LIPSCOMB, BERNARD FARRAR, D. D., was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 16, 1851, the son of Cornelius B. and Pocahontas Farrar Lipscomb. The elder Lipscomb was by occupation a coal dealer; he was of marked affability and integrity, and for some years served as a member of the Richmond city council, representing Marshall ward. Reuben Lipscomb, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to Richmond from King William county during the childhood of Cornelius B. Lipscomb.

Bernard F. Lipscomb, in childhood and youth, was of delicate constitution; he was always fond of books, and, brought up in the city, did not pursue the vigorous outdoor exercise customary with country lads. He met with difficulties in procuring an education, and at the present time lays stress on the influence exerted by his mother on his moral and spiritual life. To the course in English literature at Randolph-Macon college, under the late Thomas R. Price, of Columbia university, then filling the chair of English and Greek at that institution, he gives credit for the line of reading which was most helpful in fitting him for after life.

As a boy he attended Jefferson Male Academy, in Richmond. He then entered Randolph-Macon, but was unable to remain there long enough to secure a degree, entering in 1874 and leaving two years later. The degree of D. D. was, however, conferred upon him by his alma mater in June, 1903.

The first position held by Doctor Lipscomb was that of clerk in his father's office. In speaking of the circumstances which led to his eventual choice of a profession, he says: "It was not so much the force of circumstances as my personal choice at first; and this was strengthened by a sense of duty. I was filling the position of bookkeeper is the State Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, when I felt called to the ministry and resigned my position to seek preparation for that work."

Asked as to the relative strength of the influences which

brought about his success in life, Doctor Lipscomb replied: "It is difficult to discriminate; but my impression is that the influence of home ranks first, followed by that of private study and contact with men in active life."

He held the position of bookkeeper during the years 1872-74, entering Randolph-Macon college the latter year. In November, 1876, he entered the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been preaching the Gospel ever since.

Until 1902 he remained in the pastorate; but from August of that year until December, 1903, he served as secretary and treasurer of Randolph-Macon college at Ashland. He was appointed presiding elder of Petersburg district, Virginia conference, in November, 1903, where he served for four years. At the expiration of this term he was appointed presiding elder of the West Richmond district which position he now (1908) holds.

Doctor Lipscomb was editor of the Danville "Methodist" for several years, and since 1888 has edited the "Virginia Conference Annual." He served as chairman of the Virginia conference delegation in the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met at Dallas, Texas, in May, 1902.

In his student days Doctor Lipscomb was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, but has since belonged to no organization but the church. Politically he is a Democrat, but he relaxed his party allegiance in 1896, owing to what he termed "the free silver craze which took possession of the party."

Despite the comparative frailty of his constitution during youth, his favorite exercise is sawing wood. "I have stuck to it for many years, and have found it very beneficial," he says: "with me it has taken the place of athletics or any modern system of physical culture."

In his advice to young people Doctor Lipscomb says: "Get all the education you can, no matter what you expect to make of yourself. Form early the habit of saving a part of your earnings. Shun barrooms and card tables as you would shun the place of torment."

Doctor Lipscomb married, February 20, 1872, Ella J.

McLaurine, who died about a year later, leaving a son. On December 12, 1877, he married Sallie E. Wright. They have had eleven children of whom nine are now (1908) living.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

ARMISTEAD RAGLAND LONG

LONG, ARMISTEAD RAGLAND, attorney at-law, was born in Henrico county, Virginia, August 2, 1859, and his parents were John Cralle Long and Josephine Hardin Ragland, his wife. On both the paternal and maternal sides his ancestors were of early Virginia settlement. Armistead Long, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who served in the American Revolution, lived in Loudoun and Culpeper counties, and married Elizabeth Burgess Ball, descended from Richard Ball, Richard Chichester and Charles Burgess, founders of families long distinguished in the annals of the Northern Neck of Virginia. His uncle, Armistead L. Long, was connected with the Confederate service as secretary to General Robert E. Lee and afterwards wrote the memoirs of his illustrious chieftain. His father, Reverend Doctor John Cralle Long, who died in 1894, was pastor of various Baptist churches, and during the last nineteen years of his life was professor of church history at Crozer Theological seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania. He was a man of sound learning and of varied intellectual gifts, a lover of truth and sincere and loyal in all the relations of life. John Ragland, the earliest known of his wife's name in Virginia, came from Wales to New Kent county in Virginia, early in the eighteenth century.

Armistead Ragland Long was reared in Scottsville and Charlottesville, Albemarle county, and his physical condition in his early years was generally very good. His special tastes were drawing, mechanics and poetry. He attended the excellent school in Charlottesville conducted by Major Horace W. Jones, and afterwards Richmond college, graduating thence in 1878, with the degree of Master of Arts. The following fall he entered the University of Virginia and continued his academic studies for two years longer, after which he studied law under John B. Minor at that institution. But his work was not consecutive, for in 1881 he left the university and spent a year as teacher in Locust-

ville, Accomac county, Virginia. He returned the next year to the university and completed his course in law, after which he began the practice of the profession in Lynchburg, Virginia. For ten years he practiced alone, but in 1892 he joined with Randolph Harrison under the firm name of Harrison and Long, a partnership which has continued ever since, and is regarded as one of the strongest in the state.

Mr. Long is a member of the Virginia State Bar association, the American Bar association, the Lynchburg Bar association, the Masonic fraternity and the Piedmont Social club; and is one of the trustees of the George M. Jones Library association of Lynchburg. In June, 1901, he compiled and published an annotated edition of the Virginia State constitution of 1869, which is a very interesting and valuable work.

In politics Mr. Long is a Democrat, who has never abandoned his political or party creed, and in religious convictions he is a Baptist.

In estimating the influences which have controlled his own actions in life he ranks them in the following order: Home, first; school, second; contact with men, third; private study, fourth.

On October 4, 1899, he married Elizabeth Tunstall Hickson and they have had one child who is now (1908) living.

His address is Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia.

MARION KING LOWRY

LOWRY, MARION KING, merchant and collector of internal revenue, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, March 31, 1854, and his parents were James Lewis Lowry and Alice Lowry. His father was a farmer whose noted characteristics were fidelity and loyalty in his friendships.

Marion K. Lowry was brought up in the country, and was only seven years old when the War between the States broke out. At its close all the family property had been swept away and he had to go to work. He performed all kinds of manual labor on the farm, and, with his time so occupied, he had great difficulty in getting an education. He went sometimes to private schools, and studied at home, in the field and on the road. He had in his youth a great desire to be a preacher, and, in 1879, accepted the position of colporteur of the American Bible society, and traveled through several counties of the state. In 1882 he engaged in mercantile business at Brooke, Virginia, and was also postmaster at this place from 1882 to 1886. In 1897 he retired from the store and became manager at the Alart and McGuire pickle factory at Brooke, which has been a success.

Mr. Lowry first entered politics in 1899, when he was elected chairman of the county Republican committee of Stafford to succeed the late R. L. Flatford. In 1900 he was an elector for the eighth district on the national Republican ticket, and, in 1901, he was elected a member of the house of delegates from Stafford and King George counties, receiving the largest majority which had ever been given to a candidate since the war. He was reëlected in 1903. He served in the legislature both under the old and the new constitution, and made a good record. In 1905, he was appointed by President Roosevelt a collector of internal revenue of the United States, a position which he still (1908) holds. He owns a saw-mill, a corn meal mill, and is a dealer in fertilizers.

Mr. Lowry is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and a Good Templar who

has filled every office in his lodge. In religion, he is a Methodist and is a steward and trustee of his church. In politics he is a Republican, who has, however, in state and county matters sometimes acted independently. His favorite forms of diversion are walking, driving and boating. His advice to young men is to "be honest, temperate, have good companions, fear God and try to keep his commandments, be punctual, honor the church, tell the truth, do right under all circumstances, and take chances for criticism."

On September 22, 1883, he married Alelia Pollard. They have had one child, who is now (1908) a law student in the University of Virginia.

The address of Mr. Lowry is Richmond, Virginia.

MAURICE MATTHEW LYNCH

LYNCH, MAURICE MATTHEW, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, May 14, 1854, and his parents were Maurice and Anna Lynch. His father was a stone mason and his marked characteristics were honesty, sobriety, and industry. Both father and mother came from Ireland to the United States in 1833.

Mr. Lynch's early life was passed in the country and his physical condition in childhood was strong and healthy. He had very little opportunity for schooling. When a boy he broke stone on turnpikes, worked as a laborer on railroads and also on the farm, and by means of this experience acquired strength of body, habits of industry, and knowledge of men. He attended Shenandoah Valley academy, Winchester, Virginia, but did not graduate. Following his own wishes, he then studied law at the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1885 and 1886.

In 1887 he began the practical work of life as a lawyer in Winchester, Virginia, and has continued in the profession ever since. He has been active in the social, political and religious life of the community in which he resides. He has taken much interest in politics, and has never voted any but the Democratic ticket. But his principal service has been rendered as superintendent of schools for Winchester and the county of Frederick. He was appointed to the officce in 1886 and has held the position to the present time (1908). He is universally looked upon as one of the best superintendents of Virginia, and the educational interests of his people have been greatly benefited by his personal supervision. In April, 1907, he was elected a member of the State Board of Education which position he still holds.

In religion, Mr. Lynch is a Roman Catholic, but is very liberal in his opinions and views on all subjects. His favorite form of exercise is found in walking. In regard to his career he writes: "I believe I have been peculiarly blessed in being able to measure my limitations. I knew I had not the ability to accomplish great things. My sphere has been narrow, but I do

not think I ever failed in anything I have undertaken." From his own experience and observation in life he gives this advice to young men: "Avoid the use of tobacco, intoxicating drink and opiates. Learn to labor with hands and brain. Never be idle. Marry early in life. Take an active interest in the social, political and religious life in the community in which you reside."

Mr. Lynch estimates the influences which have shaped his life in the following order: Home first, private study second, contact with men third. The books which he has found most helpful have been Plutarch's Lives, Shakespeare, Pope's Essay on Man, and Allison's History of Europe.

On April 19, 1887, he married Theresa B. Ahern. They have had six children, of whom five are now (1908) living.

His address is 814 Washington Street, Winchester, Virginia.

JAMES BUCHANAN McCABE

McCABE, JAMES BUCHANAN, lawyer and financier, was born August 2, 1856, in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia. His father, Charles Peyton McCabe, merchant, noted for his kindness of heart, was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, and postmaster at Leesburg, Virginia, for four years. His mother, Margaret A. (Mitchell) McCabe, was a highly refined and cultured woman. His was good, old Virginia blood, his paternal great-grandfather having been a resident of Leesburg; and a sister of Chief Justice Marshall was one of his maternal ancestors.

Early in life he chose, of his own volition, the law for a profession, and during the years of his education and formation of character kept that choice always in mind. His primary education was in a private school. Then he attended the Leesburg academy, and was three years a student at Randolph-Macon college, afterwards going to Doctor John B. Minor's Summer law school. Soon after leaving the latter he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law, in Leesburg, in which he almost at once met with success, and soon earned a reputation for the fearless performance of what he conceived to be his duty to his clients, and took a high rank as orator. Incidentally, in connection with his practice, he displayed financial ability so marked that he was made vice-president of the People's National bank of Leesburg, the largest financial institution in Northern Virginia.

He was judge of the county court of Loudoun for six years, and commonwealth's attorney of the same county for eleven years, until the pressure of his private business compelled him to resign. In July, 1887, while holding the latter office, his name became widely known by reason of his having entered suit against one hundred and ten tax-payers of Loudoun county who had tendered coupons in payment of taxes, being the first official to defy the injunction issued by Judge Bond of the United States circuit court, restraining Virginia's officers from suing

under act of general assembly of Virginia, of May 12, 1887, known as the "coupon crusher." For this act of defiance Judge Bond committed him to prison, but he was promptly released by the United States supreme court, on a writ of habeas corpus; and the state of Virginia, when Fitzhugh Lee was governor, gave him a vote of thanks for his fearless performance of duty. His act was also commended in the highest terms by thousands of his fellow-citizens throughout the state, and by lawyers throughout the country.

In politics he was always a Democrat, but during the period in which the state debt was the supreme issue he was a readjuster Democrat. He was a master Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine; and of the Knights of Pythias. He had no hobbies outside the lines of his business and professional life, and found all needed relaxation in his home and large and interesting family. He rated home as the strongest influence in his career.

He was married December 21, 1881, to L. Ella Norris, daughter of Joseph L. and Elizabeth F. Norris, of Leesburg. They had nine children, of whom seven were living in 1908.

On December 13, 1905, Judge McCabe died at his home in Leesburg, Virginia.

Hunter McGuire

HUNTER HOLMES McGUIRE

McGUIRE, HUNTER HOLMES, physician and surgeon, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, on the eleventh day of October, 1835. His father was Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire, also a physician and surgeon, who was a general practitioner of medicine in his community; and his mother's maiden name was Ann Eliza Moss. She was her husband's first cousin, their mothers having been daughters of Colonel Joseph Holmes, an officer of the Continental Line and county lieutenant of Frederick county during the war of the American Revolution.

Doctor Hunter Holmes McGuire was named after his great-uncle, Major Andrew Hunter Holmes, an officer of the United States army, who fell at the battle of Mackinaw.

The colonial ancestor of the McGuire family in Virginia was a major in the British army, who came to America from the town of Enniskillen, in the North of Ireland.

Doctor McGuire's academic education was received at the Winchester academy, where his father had attended school before him. His early medical training was had at the medical college in Winchester, which the elder McGuire, in association with other physicians, had established; and which for many years prior to the War between the States, was attended by many students. He was graduated from this school in 1854 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1856 to 1858 he filled the chair of anatomy in the Winchester medical college, going in that year from Winchester to Philadelphia, where he conducted a "Quiz class" with Doctors Pancoast and Luckett. At the time of the John Brown raid he led a movement among the students which resulted in many of them leaving Philadelphia and coming to Richmond. Later he went to New Orleans to practice his profession; but upon the breaking out of the war in 1861 he returned to Virginia and enlisted in the Confederate army. Very soon after his enlistment, he was made medical director of the army in the Shenandoah valley, under "Stonewall" Jackson, and served

under Jackson with distinguished ability as medical director until the death of the latter at Chancellorsville. After Chancellorsville, Dr. McGuire served with no less distinction as medical director of the second army corps until the close of the war. While surgeon general he inaugurated the custom of exchanging medical officers and hence anticipated by several years the action of the general conference.

In 1865 Dr. McGuire settled in Richmond, Virginia, and was elected to the chair of Surgery in the Medical college of Virginia, a position which he continued to hold until 1878. In 1883 he founded St. Luke's Home for the sick, with an attendant training school for nurses; which growing far beyond its original dimensions, was removed in 1899 to a commodious building erected for the purpose, in the western part of the city of Richmond, and which continues to be a very prominent institution in the medical and surgical life of that city.

In 1893 Dr. McGuire, in conjunction with other associates, founded in Richmond the University College of Medicine which has been highly successful from its inception; and established in connection with it the Virginia hospital. Of both college and hospital he became the president; and in the college faculty he was also the clinical professor of surgery.

He was one of the founders of the Medical society of Virginia in 1870; and after serving for a number of years as the chairman of its executive committee, became in 1880 its president.

Many honors in the medical and surgical world were conferred upon him during his career as physician and surgeon. In 1869 he was made president of the Richmond academy of Medicine. In 1875 he became president of the Association of Medical Officers of the army and navy of the Confederate States. 1889 he was president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association. In 1893 he became vice-president, and in 1896 president of the American Medical association.

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the university of North Carolina in 1887; and the same degree from Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia in 1888.

He published various papers on medical, surgical and cog-

nate subjects in the medical journals, among them an account of the wounding and death of "Stonewall" Jackson, whom he attended. He contributed to Ashurst's "International Cyclopaedia of Surgery" (1884); Pepper's "System of Medicine" (1885-87); and to the American edition of Holmes' "Surgery."

Among Dr. McGuire's most notable achievements was his inauguration jointly with Captain John Cussons, of Glen Allen, Virginia, of the movement in the South against the use in the schools of partisan and mendacious text books dealing with the history of the War between the States; a movement which has finally resulted in the elimination of the objectionable histories, and their substitution by books in which the Southern viewpoint of the history of that tremendous time has been adequately presented.

Doctor McGuire was a Democrat, though neither a politician nor a partisan. His biography has been published in Appleton's "Cyclopaedia of American Biography;" and a vivid account of his life and career is detailed in the oration delivered by Major Holmes Conrad, late solicitor general of the United States, upon the occasion of the presentation to the commonwealth of Virginia at Richmond, on January 7, 1904, by the Hunter McGuire Memorial association, of a bronze statue of Doctor McGuire, which stands in the Capitol grounds not far from the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which was presented to Virginia by an association of English gentlemen.

Doctor McGuire married December 9, 1866, Miss Mary Stuart, daughter of the late Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Virginia, a distinguished statesman of his generation in Virginia, and the first secretary of the interior under the administration of president Fillmore.

Doctor McGuire died September 19, 1900.

JAMES L. McLEMORE

McLEMORE, JAMES L., since 1907 judge of the second judicial district of Virginia, comprising Nansemond, and Southampton counties and the city of Norfolk, was born near Drewryville, in the county of Southampton, November 18, 1866. His parents were Benjamin Franklin McLemore and Rosa Ann (Westbrook) McLemore. The McLemore family was of Scotch origin, and was first represented in Virginia by James McLemore, who settled about 1690 in Sussex county. Benjamin Franklin McLemore has held for twenty years the office of clerk of courts of Southampton county, and is still the incumbent. Among his maternal ancestors more than ordinarily distinguished were John Barclay, Sr., professor of law in the University of Edinburgh, and John Barclay, Jr., professor of surgery in that celebrated university.

James L. McLemore was reared first in the country and then in the small village of Boykins. He obtained his elementary education at the public anl private schools of his county, and at the age of fourteen moved with his father to Courtland (then Jerusalem) the county seat, and after about two years of service as deputy, under Judge Joseph B. Prince, then clerk of the court, he took an academic course at Randolph-Macon college for the two sessions of 1885-1886, and 1886-1887, after which he returned home and was again deputy clerk under his father who had been elected clerk. Prompted by his experience in the clerk's office and consequent contact with professional men, he chose the law as his profession, and took a course for a year at the University of Virginia, receiving at the end of the session of 1889-1890 the degree of Bachelor of Law.

On his return home Mr. McLemore began the active work of life with great energy, and pursued it with much success. He has served as a member of the city council of Suffolk, and has been president of the Bank of Suffolk, since February, 1899, and is a director in numerous other corporations.

Mr. McLemore was a member of the Franklin literary

Very truly yours,

Jas. L. McSmoke

society at Randolph-Macon college, and of the Jefferson literary society of the University of Virginia. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, a Mason, and a member of the Virginia club, of Norfolk. He is a communicant of the Methodist church, and in politics is a Democrat, though he was not in harmony with the free silver platform to which the party was at one time committed.

In November, 1896, he moved to Suffolk, Virginia, where he has since resided, although up to the time of his elevation to the bench he enjoyed a lucrative practice in his native county of Southampton.

Gunning in winter and fall, and a visit to the mountains in summer, are his chief forms of amusement.

Mr. McLemore is a young man still, but he has been observant, and his opinions are of much weight. He says: "I have not yet gratified my ambitions, but I believe every young man can do practically what he wills, if his energies are directed to that end." In answer to the question what principles, methods and habits will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life and will most help young men to attain true success in life, he answers: "First, character; second, well directed energy; third, prompt attention to the business in hand; these with good habits (an essential possession) and a reasonable amount of common sense, will insure success, I think."

On April 21, 1898, he married Mary Willis Pretlow, daughter of Doctor Thomas J. Pretlow, deceased, and Nannie Massenburg Pretlow. Three children have been born to them, Mary Willis, James L., and Elizabeth Rose, of whom only the oldest survives.

His address is Pinner Street, Suffolk, Nansemond County, Virginia.

JAMES MACGILL

MACGILL, GENERAL JAMES, since the war a prominent citizen of Virginia residing at Pulaski, in 1902 grand commander of the grand camp of Confederate veterans, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, December 24, 1844. Among his ancestors are many men of position and influence. The founder of the family in America was Reverend James Macgill, a native of Perth, Scotland, who in 1727 came to Maryland, appointed by the bishop of London the first minister of Queen Caroline parish (Christ church), Anne Arundel county, Maryland. He continued minister of that parish for over fifty years, until 1778. Late in life he became the owner of a large estate in Howard county, Maryland, ("Athol,") which is still in the family. The titles of Viscount of Oxenford and Lord Macgill of Consland descended to him. He was the great great-grandfather of General Macgill. Major James Breathead, of Maryland was also a descendant of Reverend James Macgill. Thomas Jennings, great great-grandfather of General James Macgill, was the last attorney-general of Maryland under George III.

General Macgill's father was a surgeon, a man of strong character, who is remembered still for his fine physique and dignified carriage. He was a presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836; and he was chairman of the "Glorious Nineteen" electors who brought about the reform of the state constitution, and the election of senators and governor by the people. He married Miss Mary Ragan, a descendant of Richard Ragan who came to Delaware in 1730, and owned estates in Delaware and in Washington county, Maryland. He was later a leading merchant of Hagerstown.

James Macgill received his early education in the schools of Hagerstown, and in 1861, completing the course at the Hagerstown academy, he was about to begin the study of medicine when the outbreak of the war changed all his life plans. With his three brothers, he enlisted early in the war; he and his brother,

Sincerely Yours

James Magill

Dr. C. G. W. Macgill, surgeon of the 2nd Virginia infantry, went at once to the defence of Virginia; while the other two brothers, William D. and Davidge, enlisted in the 1st Maryland cavalry. All four rendered effective service.

Their father, Dr. Charles Macgill, at the time major-general of the Maryland militia, was arrested by the United States authorities, and was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, until 1863. When released, he at once went South and served as a surgeon in the Confederate army until the surrender of Lee.

In April, 1861, James Macgill became identified with the secret service of the Confederacy. In June (15th to 18th) 1863, he acted as guide to General A. G. Jenkins in his advance into Pennsylvania. He served for the next two years with Company C, 1st Maryland cavalry; he was with Stonewall Jackson in the Valley campaign, and he shared in the Gettysburg campaign, riding under the leadership of General J. E. B. Stuart and General Early. He was with Hampton at Trevillian's. In the latter part of 1864 he was detailed for duty with topographical engineers, serving until Appomattox, in locating the breast-works and field defences of the last Virginia campaign. He was captain of engineers, under General A. P. Hill, at Petersburg.

Paroled at Appomattox, he returned to Maryland, and at Baltimore he was arrested during the excitement that followed the assassination of President Lincoln, and was in prison from April 18th until May 1st. Since May, 1865, he has been a citizen of Virginia.

At the close of the war, convinced that the study of his chosen profession, medicine, would take more of time and money than the war had left at his ready command, he established himself in Pulaski county in the summer of 1865, and began life as a farmer. While he has been actively interested in the public welfare and the politics of his chosen state, he has held no civil office, except that of county magistrate from 1875 until 1879.

He was active in organizing the James Breathead camp of United Confederate volunteers, of Pulaski county, and he was commander of the same for seven years. He has been third lieutenant commander, second lieutenant commander, in 1901 first lieutenant commander, and in 1902-1903, grand commander

of the grand camp of Virginia. He was elected (October 10, 1900) and commissioned brigadier-general of the second brigade, Virginia division, United Confederate veterans, and has been re-elected to this command for eight consecutive years.

On the 12th of February, 1868, he married Miss Mary Belle Pierce, a niece of General J. E. B. Stuart. Of their four children, two are living in 1908. Their mother died in February, 1879. On November 16, 1904, General Macgill married Miss Lucy Lee Hill, daughter of Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill and niece of Major-General John K. Morgan.

In politics, General Macgill has always been a Democrat. For years he has been a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church at Pulaski. To young Virginians who would succeed in life, he offers this striking advice:

"Never be afraid to refuse drink of all kinds except water. Never play cards for money. Never use tobacco in any form." And he adds, "I have always 'run with the boys' and enjoyed life more than any of those I associated with; and I never have been sick in my life; and I have followed the advice given above."

Yours truly
Jas. W. Marshall

JAMES WILLIAM MARSHALL

MARSHALL, JAMES WILLIAM, was born in Augusta county, March 31, 1844, and his parents were Mansfield Marshall and Sarah A. Parsons. His paternal grandfather, William Marshall, was of Scotch-Irish lineage and came to Virginia from the north of Ireland. The subject of this sketch grew up in the country, and when not at school performed the work incident to a farm life, which was beneficial to his rather delicate constitution. He attended the ordinary county schools and Mossy Creek academy, but when the War between the States broke out he joined the army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Lee, July 16, 1861, at Staunton, Virginia, and for four years shared in the exposures of the camp and dangers of battle. He was wounded in the leg at the "Bloody Angle," Spottsylvania court-house, May 12, 1864, and when the war closed retired to his home with the character of a brave soldier and true patriot.

After the war he attended Roanoke college, and in 1870, received the medal for oratory and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He next read law in a lawyer's office as well as at home, and in 1872, began the practice of the profession. In spite of very limited means, a wounded limb which has occasioned much pain, and the rugged climate of Southwest Virginia, Mr. Marshall has accomplished many successes. For thirty years he has carried on a successful practice in the courts, and since 1893 he has been local counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and since 1901 has been one of the attorneys for the Low Moor Iron company. His free and open manners and fervid declamation have secured for him among his friends the soubriquet of "The Cyclone of the Southwest," and he has received many political honors in a county where the opposing party in politics is very strong. For twelve years he served his county as commonwealth's attorney; for eight years as state senator; for two terms as member of the lower house of the Virginia legislature; for two years as member of congress; and

in 1902, he was a member of the Constitutional convention. In the various conventions of his party he has always held a prominent position, and he has been both a district elector and an elector at large; and by appointment of the governor has served on the boards of several of the charitable institutions and state institutions.

Mr. Marshall states the relative strength of influence upon his life in the following order; home, school, private study, contact with men in active life, early companionship. He is not the author of any literary work, though he contemplates a series of articles upon his recollections of the eminent statesmen, soldiers and divines whom he has known in public life.

In politics he has given thirty-four years of active and untiring work to the service of the Democratic party and has never changed. In religion he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In early life he was fond of quiet home games with his friends. Since the war, he has found relaxation in long outdoor walks, and has relieved nervousness, induced by work and the wound in battle, by pursuing this form of exercise, even at night.

By rights of both education and personal inclination, both Mr. Marshall and his wife have enjoyed excellent social position, accepting and offering hospitalities in the old Virginia style.

On February 29, 1872, Mr. Marshall married Virginia, a daughter of Dr. H. M. Grant, and four children were born of this union, of whom two sons survive at this writing.

Mr. Marshall's address is New Castle, Craig County, Virginia.

EDWARD CAMPBELL MEAD

MEAD, EDWARD CAMPBELL, was born in the town of Newton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, January 12, 1837. His father was the Reverend Zechariah Mead, who was a prominent minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, and who was graduated from Yale college in 1825, and from the Episcopal Theological seminary of Virginia in 1830. The Reverend Zechariah Mead was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1801, and died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1840, having been at one time editor of "The Southern Churchman." Mr. Edward C. Mead's mother was Anna Maria Hickman.

The earliest emigrant to America in the Mead family was Gabriel Mead, who was called "Goodman Mead." He was born in 1587 and died in 1666, having landed in the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1635. Mr. Edward C. Mead's line is directly sprung from the celebrated Doctor Richard Mead, of Stepney, England; and among his other ancestors was General John Mead.

On his mother's side he is the only living great-grandson of General William Hull, who was with General Washington in the War of the American Revolution, and who later became governor of the Northwest Territory. In the War of 1812, with Great Britain, General Hull was commander-in-chief of the forces sent against the British in Canada, but owing to the failure of the government to send him support, he was compelled to surrender Detroit. Commodore Isaac Hull was a nephew of General William Hull. Mr. Mead's maternal grandfather was Captain C. C. Hickman, who was aide to General Hull. He afterwards enlisted in the United States navy and died in the West Indies.

Mr. Mead's childhood and youth were characterized by a delicate condition of health, which persisted until after he was grown. He spent the first twelve years of his life in the country; and from that time until he was twenty-five years of age he lived in a city. He was never compelled to perform

manual labor in youth; and the work which he did with his hands on the farm was for pleasure, though he found it beneficial to his health and strength.

His father died when he was four years old; and although his means were ample for the acquisition of a collegiate or university education, yet his health was such as to preclude persistent study, and he did not take a college course. The last school which he attended was the Ridgeway academy, conducted by the late Franklin Minor, of Albemarle county, Virginia, which he left in 1856.

In 1858 Mr. Mead made a voyage from New York to Melbourne, Australia, and thence to Java, Batavia, Singapore, and the East, returning to Boston around the Cape of Good Hope, late in the fall of 1859. This voyage was undertaken by him for the benefit of his health which was thereby restored. From 1859 to 1861 he attempted a mercantile life in Richmond, Virginia, which he was compelled to give up; and in 1862 he left Richmond, and moved to Albemarle county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and in literary pursuits.

Mr. Mead had from boyhood a taste for writing, and in 1853 he began to furnish correspondence from Philadelphia to some of the Richmond newspapers. His physical condition did not admit of his performance of military service during the War between the States; and in the years 1862 and 1863 he was a contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger," then under the editorship of the late Doctor George W. Bagby.

He has written the following works:—"Genealogical History of the Lee Family of Virginia and Maryland" (University Publishing Company, New York, 1866); "A Biographical Sketch of Anna Maria Mead Chalmers (Everett Waddey Company, Richmond, Virginia, 1893); "Historic Homes of the Southwest Mountains of Virginia" (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1899). He is now (1908) at work on a book to be called "The Historic Homes of Virginia," which will contain accounts of the most famous seats in the state, with colored book-plates, and genealogical and biographical sketches of the families that have occupied them. In addition to his other literary work, Mr. Mead was editor of the genealogical department of the "Balti-

more Sun " during 1904 and 1905, since which time he has conducted the genealogical department of the Richmond " Times-Dispatch."

His biography has appeared in " Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography," and in " Who's Who in America."

Mr. Mead is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church; and is a Democrat in politics. He has held no public office save the postmastership at Keswick, Virginia, during the first administration of President Cleveland.

On November 21, 1861, he married Emily Augusta Burgoyne; who died on July 12, 1905. They have had eight children, of whom seven are now (1908) living.

The address of Mr. Mead is Keswick, Albemarle County, Virginia.

ELLISON COOKE MEANS

MEANS, ELLISON COOKE, chemist and iron-master, was born in Ashland, Boyd county, Kentucy, December 16, 1864. His father was John Means, an iron manufacturer and banker, who moved from Ohio to Kentucky in 1853, and settled in Ashland. His mother was Harriet E. Hildreth, daughter of Doctor Samuel P. Hildreth of Marietta, Ohio.

On his father's side Mr. Means is of Scotch-Irish descent. His colonial ancestor in the Means line came at an early date from Ireland, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whence the family later moved south to Spartansburg, South Carolina. His great-grandfather, John Means, who was a slave-holder in South Carolina, went from that state to West Union, Ohio, in 1820, and emancipated his slaves. His grandfather, Thomas W. Means, was one of the leading iron-masters in Hanging Rock district of Ohio. On his mother's side, he comes of the Puritan stock of New England. His maternal grandfather was Doctor Samuel Prescott Hildreth, distinguished not only in the medical profession but also for his scientific investigations and writings. Doctor Hildreth, who was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, obtained a medical degree, settled in New Hampshire, whence in a few years he moved to Ohio, locating at Marietta in 1808. He served in the Ohio legislature, and was a member of the state geological survey. He was a prolific writer on geology, meteorology and paleontology. He published a "History of the Diseases and Climate of Southeastern Ohio," "Results of Meteorological Observations made at Marietta in 1826-59," and other works, including "Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio."

The subject of this sketch grew up in the town of Ashland, Kentucky, where he attended the local schools, and later went for three years to Marietta college, Ohio. His father's business as an iron manufacturer turned his thoughts in the direction of acquiring a scientific education; and he became a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston. Here, from 1884 to 1887, he pursued courses in mining engineering and metallurgy; and in 1887 he began the active work of life in the

capacity of chemist to the Low Moor Iron company of Virginia, at Low Moor, Alleghany county, Virginia.

In 1889 he became secretary to the general manager at Low Moor; and in 1890 he returned to Kentucky to take the position of secretary of the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing company. In 1891 he was made superintendent of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway company of Kentucky, and in 1900 he became vice-president of the Yellow Poplar Lumber company of Coal Grove, Ohio. In 1901 he returned to Low Moor as general manager of the Low Moor Iron company of Virginia. Since 1892 he has been its president. In 1907 he was elected president of the Yellow Poplar Lumber company which has extensive timber lands in Buchanan and Dickinson counties, Virginia.

During his stay in Kentucky, from 1890 to 1900, he held positions in a number of other companies. From 1890 to 1891 he was first treasurer of the Ashland Steel company, and from 1895 to 1900 its vice-president; from 1890 to 1892 he was vice-president of the Norton Iron Works of Ashland, and president of the Clinton Fire Brick Works of the same place from 1891 to 1900, serving in the meantime on the directorate of several other important corporations.

Mr. Means is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the American Society for Testing Materials. He holds a non-resident membership in the Westmoreland club of Richmond, Virginia.

He is a Presbyterian; and is indentified in politics with the Republican party; but has changed his party allegiance when in his judgment, conditions demanded a change in local and state elections and upon local issues.

He married on October 5, 1892, Ruby Ringo, who is a descendant of the Cresap family of Maryland and Kentucky, and a daughter of Willis L. Ringo, a lieutenant in the Confederate army, assistant secretary of state, and secretary of state, under Governor S. B. Buckner. They have had two children, Harriet Evelyn Means and John Ringo Means, both of whom are (1907) living.

The address of Mr. Means is Low Moor, Alleghany County, Virginia.

JOHN LEYBURN MERCER

MERCER, JOHN LEYBURN, was born August 2, 1849, and his parents were John Cyrus Mercer and Mary Catherine Waller. On both sides Mr. Mercer is descended from families distinguished in the history of Virginia. His paternal ancestor was the gallant General Hugh Mercer, who was killed in the battle of Princeton, and to whose memory congress has, after long years of waiting, erected a monument. General Mercer left a son, Colonel Hugh Mercer, who was born in Fredericksburg, August 4, 1776, and died there December 1, 1853. By his wife, Louisa Griffin, daughter of Judge Cyrus Griffin and Lady Christiana Stuart, daughter of the sixth earl of Traquair, he had John Cyrus Mercer, father of the subject of this sketch. On the other hand the Wallers descend from Colonel John Waller, who is believed to have been a grandson of Edmund Waller, the poet. He had a son Benjamin Waller, who was clerk of the council, judge of the state admiralty court, married Martha Hall, and died in 1781. They had a son, Benjamin Carter Waller, born December 24, 1575, member of the house of delegates and clerk of James City county, who married Catherine Page, daughter of Robert Page, of Broad Neck, Hanover county. They had a son, Doctor Robert Page Waller, who married Elizabeth Corbin Griffin, daughter of Major Thomas Griffin (son of Doctor Corbin Griffin, brother of Judge Cyrus Griffin) by his first cousin, Mary, daughter of Judge Cyrus Griffin. They had Mary Catherine Waller, who married Doctor John Cyrus Mercer, father of the subject of this sketch.

Doctor John Cyrus Mercer was a physician of marked ability in his profession; he also served as surgeon in the United States navy and in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was noted for his Christian character, and amiable disposition.

His son, John L. Mercer, was brought up in the city of Williamsburg, and, as his father was in good circumstances, had no manual labor to perform. This was compensated for by the tender care of his mother who exerted great influence upon his

character, and the traditions of the place which were calculated to stimulate the most latent ambition. He was educated in the schools of Williamsburg and afterward at the College of William and Mary. During the War between the States, while the family was refugeeing in Lynchburg, he was, from April, 1863, to the close of the war, a member of the home guards of the city, commanded by Major Winfree, and marched out to help repel General Hunter in his raid upon the city. He was a mere boy at this time.

For many years he has been secretary and disbursing agent at the Eastern State hospital for the insane, and when the affairs of the hospital in 1906 were investigated by a committee of the legislature, he was complimented by the expert accountants for the accuracy of his books. Mr. Mercer served the city of Williamsburg as mayor from 1896 to 1904, and was also member of the council for many years. He is a Mason and a member of the Magruder-Ewell camp of Confederate veterans.

In religious preference he is an Episcopalian and has been for many years a member of the vestry of Bruton Parish church in Williamsburg. In politics he is a Democrat and has always adhered to the party ticket.

He is a man of dignified manners, pleasant and sociable disposition, and is courteous and conservative.

On March 31, 1875, he married Jean Sinclair Bright, daughter of Samuel Bright. Four children were born to them, of whom three are now (1908) living.

His address is Williamsburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM WALTER MOFFETT

MOFFETT, WILLIAM WALTER, was born July 19, 1854. His parents were John Moffett and Sarah W. Moffett. His earliest known ancestor was Henry Moffet, who was born in 1705, came from Great Britain, and settled in Virginia. His father was a teacher and farmer, whose marked characteristics were firmness, kindness, and dignity.

The subject of this sketch passed his childhood and early life in the country where he grew up a strong, healthy boy. As his father had plenty of slaves he had no regular tasks involving manual labor, and missed, therefore, the advantage supposed to spring from an experience of this kind. But character after all is the supreme possession, and Mr. Moffett was naturally industrious and ambitious. He attended an "old field" school and finished his scholastic education at Rappahannock academy, after which he read law with his uncle, Horatio G. Moffet, one of the great lawyers of Northern Virginia.

In 1877, he located in Rappahannock county, and began the practice of the profession. The next year, with his cousin, Horatio G. Moffett, Jr., he established the "Blue Ridge Echo," with which paper he was editorially connected until 1885.

In 1883, when John S. Barbour was made chairman of the state central committee of the Democratic party, Mr. Moffett was appointed on the committee and remained a member for a number of years. The same year (1883) he was nominated by the Democrats of his county for the house of delegates and after a very hot canvass was triumphantly elected over his opponent, one of the most popular men in the neighborhood.

After a successful career in Rappahannock, Mr. Moffett moved, in 1891, to Roanoke county and located at Salem. He formed a partnership with Hon. A. B. Pugh and this firm entered at once upon a lucrative practice. In June, 1893, he was made judge of Roanoke county court, without opposition, and served in this office for nearly eleven years. His ability as a judge is fully attested by the fact that he was never reversed by

the circuit court, and was reversed only once by the supreme court of appeals. The Constitution of 1904 abolished the county courts, and in January, 1906, Judge Moffett was elected circuit judge—an office which he still (1908) holds with general approval.

Judge Moffett is a member of the Elks and of the ancient order of Masons, and is president and trustee of several educational and charitable institutions. In religious preference he is a Baptist; for a number of years he has been moderator of the Valley association, and from 1903-1905 was president of the Baptist General association of Virginia. He is a Democrat who believes in all that the name professes—the equality and independence of the states, and the rights of the people. His advice to young people is to select life work with caution and deliberation and in accordance with well defined predilection, and then stick to it without becoming impatient.

On February 22, 1883, he married Jessie Mary Dudley. They have had six children, four of whom are (1908) living.

His address is Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia.

JOSEPH HALL MOORE

MOORE, JOSEPH HALL, dentist, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, January 11, 1832, and his parents were James and Mary M. Moore. His father came to America in 1800 from County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in Washington, District of Columbia. In his youth he was a printer and afterwards clerk in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, where for twenty-five years he had the custody of the keys to the public money vaults. His wife's parents came from England and settled about 1800 on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, from which place they removed to Alexandria, Virginia.

As a boy Joseph Hall Moore was rather delicate, but very active, fond of all outdoor sports, and noted for mischief and youthful pranks. His mother was a godly woman, and her strong influence upon his intellectual, moral and physical being followed him throughout his career. In his early life his principal task, involving manual labor, was sawing wood, which took the place of the modern gymnastic exercises, serving to develop the chest, lungs and muscles. He had many advantages, and attended good schools, among them being the Rittenhouse academy, Washington.

By the death of his father he was thrown on his own resources and at the age of fourteen became clerk in a trimming store in Washington, District of Columbia. His heart was, however, set upon a profession, and for five years he studied dentistry under Doctors Luther Parmele and William Malster. In 1851 he entered the medical department of Georgetown university, and was graduated in 1854 with the degree of M. D. From 1854 to 1861 he was a clerk in the United States Treasury department, and practiced dentistry in the afternoon, being the first "sundown dentist" in Washington. In 1861 the War between the States broke out, and Dr. Moore left Washington in April, and obtained a position in the Virginia quartermaster-general's office, in which place he served for four months. In

July, 1861, he was made head of a division in the Treasury department of the Confederate States, where he continued during the remainder of the war. While holding this position he was a private in Company A, 3rd regiment of Virginia, local troops, Confederate States of America.

After the collapse of the Confederacy he resumed the practice of dentistry in Richmond, Virginia, and has continued in the practice ever since. In this long interval of time he has received at the hands of his fellow practitioners many honors and evidences of esteem. From 1868 to 1878 he was a member and corresponding secretary of the Virginia State Dental association; from 1878 to 1880 he was president of same; from 1881 to 1906 he was corresponding secretary; from 1877 to 1906 he was a member of the Southern Dental association; in 1886-1887 he was chairman of its executive committee; in 1887 he was a member of the committee of arrangements of the World's Medical congress; from 1887 to 1897 he was president of the Virginia State Board of Dental examiners, and from 1887 to 1906 he was a member of the Virginia State Medical society. He has also been a member of the National Association of Dental examiners.

Dr. Moore states that circumstances largely determined his fate in life; but that from childhood he was inspired with the determination to succeed if possible in every undertaking. Home influences have been more potent in the formation of his character than all else, and he was happy in the possession of a good mother and excellent social surroundings.

In politics he is a Democrat who has never swerved from his allegiance to his party. In his religious preference a Presbyterian, he is steadfast in his devotion to the church. In 1854 he was elected a deacon and at this writing he holds the office of elder, to which he was elected many years ago. His affable deportment, his thorough knowledge of his profession, and his genial culture have won him hosts of friends, and no other man stands higher in the esteem of the citizens of Richmond. Now when the shadows of old age are falling upon his long and useful life Dr. Moore has the supreme happiness of knowing that he has performed well his part in life.

He has been twice married; first to Clara Gennet on Decem-

ber 16, 1869, and second to Alice Gennet, on June 8, 1875; and three children have been born to him of whom only one survived him.

On December 28, 1906, Dr. Moore died at his home in Richmond, Virginia.

ROBERT WALTON MOORE

MOORE, ROBERT WALTON, was born at Fairfax in Fairfax county, Virginia, February 26, 1859, and his parents were Thomas Moore, of Virginia, and Hannah Morris, of New York. The Moores were among the early settlers of Virginia and were connected with the Lindsays and other old Virginia families. Thomas Moore, father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of excellent talent, was a practitioner of law, and served as a soldier in the Mexican war and in the War between the States. Afterwards he was deputy clerk of the courts and superintendent of schools for Fairfax county. On the other hand his mother's family, the Morrises, were distinguished all along the line for three hundred years. Captain Richard Morris, of Cromwell's army, who settled in New York, was proprietor of Morrisania in 1686. Richard Morris' son, Lewis, was chief justice and governor of New Jersey, and his son Lewis was an eminent New York statesman, lawyer and judge. This Lewis Morris, third of the name, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his son, Jacob Walton Morris, was a general in the Revolutionary army. The latter's son was Jacob Walton Morris, father of Hannah Morris, Mr. Moore's mother, and he was a prominent physician. Finally it is to be noticed that the brother of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was Gouverneur Morris, who wrote the final draft of the constitution of the United States, was minister to France, member of the United States senate, and a great friend of Alexander Hamilton, over whose body he pronounced the funeral oration.

No wonder that with such distinguished forbears Robert Walton Moore has proved himself a man of character and ability. He was born with a strong and excellent physical constitution and his health in childhood was always good. His early life was passed in the country and village; and though he had no regular tasks, he was always fond of work and was ready for it. The influence of his mother, who is a lady of marked characteristics

and impressive appearance, was particularly strong upon his intellectual and moral development; and Mr. Moore loves to say that what success he has obtained is in large measure due to her. Mr. Moore attended successively the village schools in Fairfax, the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, and finally the University of Virginia; after which he taught school and studied law privately. He then practiced law with his father; and when his father retired, he formed the law firm of Moore and Keith. It was soon seen that he was no ordinary man, his practice assumed large proportions in a very short time, and the public attention was attracted toward him. His reputation as a man of ability resulted in 1887 in his unanimous nomination by the Democrats as state senator from the fourteenth senatorial district, consisting of the counties of Fairfax, Prince William and Alexandria, and the city of Alexandria. Mr. Moore accepted the honor tendered to him and served one term of four years in the legislature at Richmond. He connected his name with a great deal of valuable work, and in the last session of his term was made a member of the important committee of finance. In this position he started an agitation to reduce criminal expenses, and was instrumental in having a dozen bills reported from that committee designed to effect reductions. Though they did not pass both houses at this time some of them, or bills almost identical, have been since enacted into law. He was the author of the important statute which requires any person applying for a charter to pay a tax for the privilege; which was a great innovation, as previous to that time charters could be obtained for any kind of enterprise inside or outside of the state, without any payment whatever. Then to Mr. Moore is largely due the credit for the enactment of a bill that changed the penitentiary deficit into a surplus by a more careful provision than theretofore existed to secure to the state the proceeds of the labor of convicts. He had also a great share in bringing about a final settlement of the state debt. After his term expired Mr. Moore declined to receive a second nomination and retired to private life, as his profession made demands upon all his time. He continued, however, to manifest a lively interest in the success of the Democratic party to which he belongs, and in 1892, was a presidential elector

in the Cleveland-Harrison campaign, and did much effective work. In 1896 his name was urged on the Democratic convention at Alexandria for nomination to the United States house of representatives, and in 1898 he was urged to become a candidate against Thomas S. Martin for a seat in the United States senate. But Mr. Moore, though his friends were prepared to make a big fight for him, would not permit his name to be used in these connections. When, however, the great Constitutional convention of the state for changing the constitution was called to meet in Richmond, in 1901, Mr. Moore found himself unable to resist the demand made upon his services. He was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention and took his seat in that body when it convened. He was recognized as one of the leading members and took active part in its work, being chairman of the committee in the legislative department, member of the finance committee, and member of the revision committee.

On the adjournment of the convention he left Richmond with a reputation greater than ever for ability and resourcefulness. He has been a member of the board of visitors of the college of William and Mary. He has a large law practice and represents several important railroad and steamship lines before the Interstate Commerce commission and the Federal courts. For this purpose he maintains an office in Washington, District of Columbia, in addition to his office in Fairfax, Virginia, where business is conducted by the firm of Moore, Barbour and Keith, of which firm Mr. Moore is the senior member.

His mind is always alive to movements for the public good and he is at present greatly interested in the efforts to secure better highways for Virginia, to bring in a good class of white labor, and to extend the operations of the common schools. Mr. Moore is a man of splendid physique, dignified, but kind, generous and an agreeable companion. He has been a great reader of history and literature, has contributed to magazines and has delivered addresses, all of which are characterized by excellent sense and literary finish. His general culture has been recognized by an election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, which was established at William and Mary college in

1775, and admits only men of literary merit and social prominence.

In religious preference Mr. Moore is an Episcopalian, broad and charitable in his views. He believes in outdoor exercise and takes as much as time allows.

In reply to the question whether he has any suggestions to make for the benefit of young Americans which will tend to strengthen the sound ideals of American life, Mr. Moore writes: "Every ambitious Southern man of my generation has had to carry burdens growing out of the Civil war, and has suffered from the restrictions entailed by that struggle and its consequences, but perhaps the lesson of perseverance that may be drawn from our experience is of more value than any lesson that great success would have furnished. The South is now starting on a most splendid course of development, and the men of our generation, while they will not enjoy all of its results, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have enabled others to reap a harvest that was denied to them. For generations the South is going to be a great field. Given a fairly sound mind and body, any industrious young man ought to do well in that field. But the material achievement will in the end be worse than useless, unless the old fashioned ideals be cherished which with our fathers were of supreme importance. God, country and truth (that is the Shakespearian summary) place obligations upon us that cannot be disregarded without weakening the restraints of religion and morality, impairing civic decency, tainting the life of every individual and finally bringing ruin to society. This in the South is a new day with new opportunities making new victories possible, but it is not worth while unless we insist on the old and homely virtues."

The addresses of Mr. Moore are Fairfax, Virginia, and Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, District of Columbia.

Truly yours
Thos. L. Moore

THOMAS LEE MOORE

MOORE, THOMAS LEE, one of the ablest lawyers of Southwest Virginia, was born February 10, 1865, in Floyd county, Virginia. There he was reared, and was educated in the public schools and by private instruction. He did not have the advantages of a college course, but by hard study and close application acquired an excellent education.

He is the son of Jackson Moore and Sarah Elizabeth (Walton) Moore. His father was a prominent merchant, and as a soldier in the Confederate army rose to the rank of captain.

T. L. Moore first began the active work of life as a public school teacher, a profession from which many young men have risen to distinction. The influence of his mother was particularly strong on his moral and spiritual life. His aspirations were always for a professional career. His own wishes principally, but to some extent circumstances over which he had no control, decided the choice of his profession. He studied law while he was engaged in school work, and began active practice a short time before he gave up teaching. His faithful and active work in the line of his profession soon brought him a large clientage, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his legal ability, elected him, in 1895, commonwealth's attorney for the county of Montgomery, in which position he served a full term of four years with entire satisfaction to his constituents. He has succeeded in all his undertakings, never having been defeated for any position to which he aspired.

When the people of Montgomery county were called upon to elect a representative in the Constitutional convention of 1901-1902, they conferred this high honor upon Mr. Moore, and he served through its long and laborious session with creditable distinction, although he belonged to the Republican minority. Mr. Moore has always been a Republican, and is faithful to the tenets of his party. His ability and his tact have made him a leader in his party; and in 1902, President Roosevelt, recognizing his merits, appointed him United States attorney for the

western district of Virginia, for a term of four years. Mr. Moore has given complete satisfaction in this high office, and has gained universal esteem as an impartial and fearless prosecutor.

As a man, he possesses many attractive qualities, being genial, gentlemanly, and courteous. He is popular with his fellow-citizens; prompt, punctilious, and conscientious in the discharge of duty. He is an effective public pleader, possessing a ready delivery, and being very forcible in the presentation of his arguments. He is also noted for fairness and professional courtesy.

Mr. Moore is a hard worker, and has little time for recreation, but hunting is the sport which he most enjoys and finds most helpful as a mode of relaxation.

On December 23, 1886, Mr. Moore was married to Edmonia Evans Hines. They have had eight children, of whom six are now (1908) living.

Mr. Moore resides in Roanoke, Virginia.

Yours truly
J. Morgan

JOHN W. MORGAN

MORGAN, JOHN W., of Riverton, Virginia, has spent nearly his entire life in the country. When he chose his life-work, his practical knowledge of things pertaining to the farm convinced him that there would be both success and profit in the raising of poultry for the city market. He began on a small scale, and by giving the enterprise his best attention and by adopting methods that were up to date and thorough, his business increased steadily.

Mr. Morgan makes a specialty of duck-raising, and is the owner and proprietor of Morgan's Mammoth Duck Ranch, at Riverton, Virginia. This ranch has an annual output of about 50,000 fowls; convincing evidence of the success which Mr. Morgan's untiring personal attention and supervision have won for the business. The Mammoth Duck Ranch also supplies the market with more early spring ducklings than come to it from any other center of poultry-raising in the state.

A visit to this duck farm is most interesting. There one sees the best breeds of these fowls, raised and cared for according to the most modern ideas and by the best scientific methods. The best sanitary conditions prevail throughout; and to them is due the small percentage of loss that it yearly experienced.

In politics Mr. Morgan is a Democrat, and he has never changed in his party allegiance. He has not found time, however, nor has he had the inclination, to engage actively in politics.

His address is Riverton, Virginia.

JOHN BOOKER MORTON

MORTON, JOHN BOOKER, was born August 31, 1847, at Burnsides, Botetourt county. His parents were William B. Morton and Margaret Elliott his wife. His ancestors numbered among their blood connections many of the old families of Virginia—the Mortons, Flournoys, Michaux, and Woodsons. William B. Morton, his father, was a planter, of a bright, genial and sociable disposition, who enjoyed life and was very popular among his neighbors. His son, the subject of this sketch, was brought up in the country, and was a strong, hearty, robust boy. His father, though a slave holder of means, insisted upon his sons, of whom he had seven, doing systematically some sort of manual labor, and so John Booker Morton was never an idler. He attended the private schools of his county, and was thinking of going to college, when the war came on and much retarded his education. There was not much schooling in Virginia during the war, and towards the close of hostilities he was a member of the home guard. When peace was restored he attended Hampden-Sidney college from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

As a child, Mr. Morton was strongly impressed with the writings of John Bunyan and Richard Baxter; and, thus influenced, his inclination turned to the service of the church of God as a profession. He studied for the ministry at the Presbyterian Union Theological seminary, and was ordained in 1874. Since that time he has been the pastor of churches at Lexington, Georgia; Sparta, Georgia; Fernandina, Florida; Tarboro, North Carolina; and Pulaski, Virginia. On account of failing health he resigned the last named pastorate in 1907, when he was given the title of pastor emeritus. In all his stations of duty he has been earnest, industrious, conciliatory, and sympathetic. He has exhorted men to a life of purity and godliness, has set a good example, and has made many converts. He has taken an active part in the general affairs of the Presbyterian church, having frequently served as moderator of his synod as

well as of his presbytery, and he has three times represented his presbytery in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church.

In his youthful days at college he was a member of a Greek letter fraternity, but since that time he has only cared for membership in temperance societies, by which so much real good among men has been done. He was at one time chaplain of the Good Templars of the state of Georgia.

In 1903 King college, Georgia, conferred upon him the degree of D. D. but for conscientious convictions he felt it his duty to decline the honor.

On December 1, 1875, he married Sallie Sims. They have had two children, both of whom are now (1908) living: Miss Lillia Lynn Morton, A. B., now instructor in Latin and German in Sullin's college, Bristol, Tennessee; and Rev. Ernest Sims Morton, recently a missionary to Japan, but returned to this country because of his father's illness and is now minister of Stonega Presbyterian church, Stonega, Virginia.

The address of Reverend John B. Morton is Bristol, Tennessee.

CHARLES EDGAR NICOL

NICOL, CHARLES EDGAR, lawyer and for many years circuit judge, is the son of Aylett and Mary Jane Williams Nicol, and was born at Brentsville, Prince William county, Virginia, February 22, 1854. His father was of German extraction, a lawyer and farmer, a man of intelligence and fine reasoning powers, and at one time judge of Prince William county, He was also colonel of militia. Judge Nicol's mother's lineage is English. She was an intelligent and cultured woman, and, although she died when her son was only eight years old, she left the impress of her life on his character.

There is a tradition in the family that one of the paternal ancestors was a general on the staff of Frederick the Great and on account of a rupture with his majesty emigrated to America.

Charles E. Nicol's health in childhood and youth was perfect, and these early years were spent amid rural and village surroundings, where he performed every kind of manual labor on the farm; and it is his opinion that " the vigorous health, constitutional fearlessness, and independent disposition of Virginians " are justly attributed to the life which the large majority of them lead in their early years.

In his youth, Charles E. Nicol's tastes led him to the study of history and language. His education was not without its difficulties, as he had to work and economize in order to support himself while it was being pursued. His education was received in academies in Rappahannock county and in Richmond college, where he graduated in Latin, Greek and French and was awarded the magazine medal of the Mu Sigma Rho society. In 1875, he attended the law school of the University of Virginia, for five months, obtained a certificate of proficiency in international and constitutional law, and also received the debater's medal from the Washington Literary society.

He entered active life in 1874, in the capacity of a teacher, meanwhile studying law privately. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has ever since been engaged either in the practice of

his profession, in the legislature, or on the bench. His selection of the law as his life-work was of his own personal choice, uninfluenced by others.

Judge Nicol has been largely engaged in general practice in the courts of Virginia, and Washington, District of Columbia, while a part of his time has been given to corporations, and to matters involving millions of dollars in connection with the settlement of the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans of Paris, France, who left property in Paris, New York, and Philadelphia.

Judge Nicol served in the house of delegates for three terms (1879-80, 1881-82 and 1893-94). In 1893, he was elected judge of the eleventh Judicial circuit of Virginia. In 1903 he became judge of the sixteenth Judicial circuit which position he resigned on March 4, 1907, since which time he has been engaged in practicing law.

Judge Nicol's recreations are horseback riding, driving, walking, swimming, and chess. He has given no attention to athletics or modern methods of exercise since his college days.

Judge Nicol's advice to young Americans is, "to persist in some chosen occupation, to lead a simple life, to eschew bad habits and associates, to form regular habits of work and exercise, to cultivate faith in God, and an earnest purpose to perform every duty, however simple and humble, to the best of their ability." Brief sketches of his life may be found in Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography, in the History of the University of Virginia, Richmond College magazine (1894), and in the Virginia Law Register of November, 1904.

In religious preference, Judge Nicol is a Baptist; in politics, a Democrat. In both he is staunch and unswerving.

On November 17, 1880, Judge Nicol married Marie Louise Bander. They had six children, all of whom are now living. After her death he married, on August 3, 1908, Mrs. Florence DeCusac Nash.

The address of Judge Nicol is Manassas, Prince William County, Virginia.

CHARLES TRIPLETT O'FERRALL

O'FERRALL, CHARLES TRIPLETT, lawyer, congressman, governor of Virginia, was born near Brucetown, Frederick county, Virginia, October 21, 1840. His father was John O'Ferrall, a farmer and hotel proprietor of Morgan county, Virginia, now West Virginia. His mother was Jane Lawrence. John O'Ferrall was clerk of Morgan county, justice of the peace, sheriff of his county, and served several terms in the Virginia legislature. He was a man of courage and firmness, of sound judgment and warm friendships, and from him Governor O'Ferrall inherited a robust and sturdy independence of character, which has had no little influence upon his career. On the intellectual and moral sides, also, he was greatly influenced by his mother, with whom, after the early death of his father, he was brought into the tenderest relation as protege and adviser at once. Though the death of his father deprived him of a regular academic education, he made up for this to a large degree by private study and reading, especially by reading the lives of distinguished men and discussions of questions of the day, and such books as would train one for usefulness in public life. In this respect, Governor O'Ferrall is a self-made man; and his long and honorable career in congress shows what a man can do in spite of adverse circumstances, and well illustrates the proverb that every man is the architect of his own fortune.

On his father's side, Governor O'Ferrall is of Irish descent, his family having come from Ireland about the latter part of the eighteenth century. On his mother's side, he is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, being descended from the Greens and Campbells. His maternal grandfather, Dr. John Green, was a distinguished physician and Methodist minister. Governor O'Ferrall has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Annie E. McLain, of Mississippi, to whom he was married February 8, 1865. His second wife was Mrs. Jennie W. Danforth, whom he married January 12, 1881, and who died June 14, 1908. He has had seven children, six of whom are now living.

Governor O'Ferrall began life as deputy clerk of the circuit court of Morgan county, Virginia (now West Virginia). When the death of his father left the clerkship vacant two years later, the youth of seventeen was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy. Thus, we find him, at an age when most boys are totally dependent upon their parents, making his own way in the world and helping to maintain his widowed mother and her family. At the age of twenty-one, he entered the Confederate army as a private. He rose through various grades until he became a colonel. Later on, he was put in command of all the cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley. In the service of his state and of the cause that she as a state espoused, this gallant young man spent four of the best years of his life. He was wounded several times, and was once left for dead on the battle-field.

After the war, Colonel O'Ferrall studied law at Washington college, now the Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Virginia. In June, 1869, he took his law diploma at the hands of General R. E. Lee, then president of that institution. With this diploma, he began the practice of law at Harrisonburg, Virginia. At the same time, he was elected to the house of delegates by the people of Rockingham county, and took an active part in the restoration of Virginia to the Union, and in rescuing the state from the "carpetbag" government. In 1874, he was made judge of the county court of Rockingham, and served in that capacity for six years. In 1882, he was nominated by the Democrats for congress, and was elected. From 1882 to 1894, he represented his district in the house of representatives, and was several times nominated by acclamation. While in congress he was considered the leader of the Virginia delegation, and no surprise was expressed when he announced himself a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. He was generally regarded as the "logical candidate," and, when Hon. Marshall McCormick, of Clarke county, presented O'Ferrall's name as the best name that the Valley of Virginia could offer to the Democrats of the state, the gubernatorial convention went wild with enthusiasm, and there was a landslide for the "Chevalier of the Valley." His campaign was conducted with great vigor and on a high plane. His speech of acceptance was filled with the kindest words for all

who had preferred others, and he poured oil on the troubled waters. Governor O'Ferrall's term of office was from January 1, 1894, to January 1, 1898; and he made a most honorable record as governor. No charge of using his office for private jobbery was ever brought against him. The worst charge ever brought against him was that of "changing his mind," "a thing which wise men sometimes do, fools never,"—a charge which was brought against the illustrious William E. Gladstone.

After his term expired, Governor O'Ferrall opened a law office in Richmond, Virginia, where he still practices. He has taken a high stand at the bar. As a public speaker, he has few superiors and as a politician, his career has been most remarkable.

In politics, Governor O'Ferrall has always been a Democrat. In recent years, he has been a "Gold Democrat," and has never endorsed the silver platform upon which W. J. Bryan was twice nominated for the presidency. In church preference, he is a Presbyterian, as might be naturally expected of one sprung from Scotch-Irish and Protestant-Irish ancestry.

In 1904, Governor O'Ferrall entered the field of authorship with a volume entitled "Four Years of Active Service." This book has been highly praised by competent critics and the press, and is a valuable contribution to the cause of Southern history.

Since the above sketch was written Governor O'Ferrall died at his home in Richmond, on September 22, 1905.

ALBERT MARCELLUS ORGAIN

ORGAIN, ALBERT MARCELLUS, legislator and county clerk, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, May 8, 1838. His father was Samuel E. Orgain, who married Jane T. Powell. He was a farmer by occupation, an educated man who also held the position of school teacher, and was prominently identified with the church work of his community.

Young Orgain was brought up in a village and on a farm. As a boy he had no allotted tasks to perform, but enjoyed the freedom of the average country boy of the ante-bellum days. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood until the age of sixteen, when he entered the clerk's office of Sussex county, held by his uncle, Colonel J. J. Prince, in the capacity of deputy clerk.

There he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private in a cavalry regiment, where he made a record for courage and devotion to the cause to which he had offered his services. Twice he was wounded—once in 1862 and again in 1864—though his modesty makes him reluctant to give any details of those events. Once, too, he was taken prisoner by the Union troops.

At the close of the war, returning to his home, he was elected county clerk, in May, 1865, but under the military rule which immediately succeeded, was removed from office. However, upon the passage of the enabling act, he was reappointed and resumed the duties of the clerkship. In after years he was elected to the state legislature, and served as a member during the sessions of 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Mr. Organ still fills the post of county clerk, and declares that he finds enjoyment in his occupation. About his only kind of recreation is reading, in which he exercises a wide range and has become well-informed on a variety of topics, being frequently appealed to as an authority to decide questions of interest.

In politics he is a Democrat, who has loyally supported the

party platform. He is a member of the Episcopal church and has been prominently identified with the interests of that organization in his vicinity. He is a member of the Masonic order, and for a number of years filled the office of secretary of the local lodge.

Mr. Orgain lays great stress upon the influence which his early home life had upon his after career. Of the many books which he has read, he finds that those pertaining to history and law, and the Bible, have been of the greatest aid in preparing him for his life-work. His advice to the young is brief but pointed: "If you would attain true success in life, always observe a strict discharge of all proper obligations and a like performance of duties imposed upon you."

Mr. Orgain was married, October 17, 1866, to Jenny P. Gee. They have had seven children.

His address is Dinwiddie, Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

JAMES WESLEY ORR

ORR, JAMES WESLEY, farmer and lawyer, was born in Lee county, Virginia, July 19, 1841. His parents were David and Rhoda Orr; and his father was an industrious and energetic farmer of Lee county.

Mr. Orr's earliest ancestor in America in the paternal line was Alexander Orr, who, with one brother and sister, came to this country from Ireland and, settling in Pennsylvania, married there.

Mr. Orr's early life was passed in the country, where he grew up with vigorous physical health, and with the tastes and interests of a country boy on a farm. During his early life he was required to perform the manual labor involved in regular work on his father's farm. The elder Orr had but a limited education; and his son determined at an early age to obtain the best education that he could. This he acquired largely by his own efforts, attending the country schools, and obtaining later academic instruction at Jonesville academy. He never took a professional course at any educational institute, but read law privately, studying the usual text-books of a law course.

The War between the States breaking out before he had begun the active work of life, he entered the service of the Confederate States as a private, enlisting when he was nineteen years of age. His career as a soldier was a gallant and devoted one. He was promoted from the rank of private to that of first lieutenant, and lost an arm in action at the battle of Sharpsburg, but continued in the service to the fall of the Confederacy in 1865.

Returning to his home after the close of the war, he was in 1865 elected by his fellow-citizens of Lee county to the office of sheriff of the county, a position which he held for three years. He was subsequently elected clerk of the circuit and county courts, and held this office for ten and a half years; and was then chosen by the general assembly of Virginia judge of the county court of Lee county, which position he filled acceptably for eight years. When the constitutional convention was called

in 1901 to frame a new organic law for the commonwealth, Judge Orr was elected a member of the convention, and served throughout its sessions. In addition to the many other offices of honor and responsibility which he has occupied, he was for eight years chairman of the Democratic county committee of Lee county.

Judge Orr is an active and unswerving Democrat, and has never changed his political creed or party association on any issue. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has filled all the offices of the local Masonic lodge to which he belongs, except that of tyler.

Judge Orr's life has been a busy one, and has included at various times the holding of public office, farming, merchandising, and practicing law.

He married, November 9, 1865, Patty Vermilliam. They have had six children, of whom four are now living.

His address is Jonesville, Lee County, Virginia.

Yours Truly
J. J. Owen

JOHN J. OWEN

OWEN, JOHN J., after repeated reëlection still a member of the state legislature of Virginia, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1866. His father was an honored citizen, an accomplished gentleman of the old school, and a respected and successful practitioner of medicine, who followed his profession for the love of serving his fellowmen rather than for an income. Like so many of the Virginia physicians of his time, he lived upon a plantation of his own (now occupied by a brother of John J. Owen), owned a number of slaves, and lived a life of dignity and calm.

John J. Owen attended the best schools in his part of the state, and began his studies to fit himself to take his father's place as a physician. He did not complete his medical studies, and he never offered himself as a practitioner of medicine, but such were his natural gifts by way of fondness for the science of medicine, and his especial skill and tenderness at the bedside of patients, that many of his neighbors would insist upon his visiting them in illness, and he has often done this with marked success where his suggestions and advice have been followed, and always without charge of any kind.

While still a young man, he was elected a member of the state legislature and he has been reëlected term after term, still holding a seat in that body; and although some of the leading citizens of his county have been opposed to him as candidate for this position, he has uniformly "won in a walk-over" at election. While he makes no pretence to the graces of the orator, he expresses his opinions clearly and forcibly and he is reckoned as one of the men "who do things." Few men in the legislature of Virginia have made so good a record for conscientious and capable service, and his popularity with his fellow members is general and pronounced.

Mr. Owen has shown himself a steady and most helpful friend to the State Female Normal school which is located at Farmville, the metropolis of his county. He has been active in

obtaining those appropriations by the legislature which have placed this institution for training teachers for the schools of Virginia, upon that solid foundation and furnishing it with that thorough equipment which make the institution a source of pride to the citizens of the state. The friends of the institution have recently presented Mr. Owen with an elaborate silver service as a token of their affectionate appreciation of his care for the interests of this prominent state school.

Mr. Owen represents a district which is recognized in the county as leading in movements that favor education. One of the best high schools in the state is found in this section; and to it children are brought from miles around in comfortable vehicles which return them to their homes. The need of maintaining many little and poorly equipped public schools is done away with by this system of consolidation which has proved so successful in many parts of New England and the Middle West. To the interest of this high school Mr. Owen has for years been devoted.

By political convictions, he is a Democrat, uniformly supporting the political organization, the nominees, and the principles of that body.

Mr. Owen married Miss Daniel, of Roanoke, Virginia. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1908.

Mr. Owen has never been tempted by the flattering offers of speedily acquired wealth which have allured so many young men as they have listened to the cry "Go West." He has preferred to live in the state and the community which have been dear to him from his boyhood and his early manhood; and in the steady growth of his native state, and in the new development of the Southland, he has had and is having his share. As yet early in the prime of a vigorous and useful manhood his many friends look with interest to still larger services to the state by one whom they uniformly regard as a leader among the "men of mark" of his state.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE

PAGE, THOMAS NELSON, L. H. D., LL. D., author, was born at "Oakland," in Hanover county, Virginia, April 23, 1853. His father was Major John Page, and his mother Elizabeth Burwell Nelson; and on both sides of his house his lineage is of the most illustrious in the history of the colony and commonwealth of Virginia. His father and mother were both grandchildren of General Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a governor of Virginia, and commander of the Virginia forces at Yorktown. His father was also a grandson of Governor John Page of "Rosewell," patriot, statesman and philosopher, whose life-long friendship for Thomas Jefferson is illustrated in its inception in the well-known letters passing between them as school boys, that are to be found in the histories of the life of the Sage of Monticello.

Mr. Page's boyhood was spent at the old homestead in Hanover county, where he was born, and which is a part of the original grant of "King's land" to Thomas Nelson, grandfather of General Nelson, and situated within a few miles of the Nelson place that is described in the travels of the Marquis DeChastellux. Here, in the midst of the stirring events of the War between the States, of which many that came within his boyish experience are described with equal fidelity and charm in the pages of his story, "Two Little Confederates," he became imbued with a love for the ancient and modern classics under the personal instruction of his father, who was a scholar and literary enthusiast; and, during the absence from home of the elders of his family circle in the service of the Confederacy, he learned the first responsibilities of life within sound of the guns of the bloodiest campaigns of the great struggle. It was a stimulating experience, which, perhaps, served beyond anything else in the plastic period of his youth to fix his thought upon his state and his people, whose social history and life his writings have since so beautifully depicted.

After the war he attended for a while a school four miles

from "Oakland," which was taught by his kinsman, the late Dr. Charles L. C. Minor. From this school, in 1869, he entered Washington college, at Lexington, Virginia, now the Washington and Lee university, at that time under the presidency of General Robert E. Lee. Here he remained as a student for three years, living meantime in the home of his uncle by marriage the Rev. Dr. William N. Pendleton, who had been General Lee's chief of artillery; and becoming saturated in his personal and social relations with much that was notable in the history of the contest so recently ended. At Lexington his literary inclination began to evince itself in his contributions to the college paper, of which he later became editor, and for which he wrote at various times sketches and narratives of Virginia customs and manners.

After leaving Washington college, he taught school in Jefferson county, Kentucky, for a year; and in October, 1873, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where he studied for a session under Professors John B. Minor and Stephen O. Southall, graduating in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Soon afterwards, he became a member of the bar of the city of Richmond, Virginia, and began there the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1893; devoting, however, in the meanwhile, a gradually increasing portion of his time and attention to his literary labors, and to public readings from his own works. As a platform reader and lecturer, he achieved as wide a distinction and popularity as he had gained from the publication of his earlier stories; and he finally, in 1903, gave up the practice of law, and removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where he has since resided, following the profession of a man of letters.

His first story, "Marse Chan," which appeared in one of the leading New York monthly magazines, while Mr. Page was still engaged in the practice of law in Richmond, gave him an almost immediate distinction in the literary world, which grew steadily with the progress of his subsequent work, until he is now recognized both in this country and Europe as one of the most prominent and successful of American authors; and whatever comes from his pen is eagerly sought after. His earlier stories of local life and character have been collected in book form under the

title: "In Ole Virginia," and have come to be recognized as classics for their charm of literary style and their fidelity of interpretation—a distinction which is equally characteristic of much of his work. His "Two Little Confederates," a story of the life and experience of two boys and their comrades on a country plantation during the war, ranks among the best of books for young people; and his first novel "Red Rock" holds a distinguished rank as a faithful delineation of the Reconstruction period in the South. Among Mr. Page's other works are: "On Newfound River," (1891); "Elsket and Other Stories," (1892); "Befo' the War," (in collaboration with Armistead C. Gordon) (1888); "Pastime Stories," (1894); "The Burial of the Guns," (1894); "Social Life in Old Virginia;" "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," (1896); "Two Prisoners," (1897); "A Captured Santa Claus," (1902); "Gordon Keith," (1903); "The Negro: the Southerner's Problem," (1904); "Bred in the Bone," (1906); "The Coast of Bohemia," (Poems), (1906); "Under the Crust," (1907); "The Old Dominion; Her Making and Her Manners," (Essays), (1908); "Robert E. Lee; The Southerner," (1908).

In addition to his literary work that has appeared in book form, Mr. Page has contributed many essays and articles on social and historical topics to the current magazines and reviews, in which he has illustrated with conservatism and intelligence, and with the charm of an attractive literary style, no insignificent part of the progress of contemporary thought and events.

Mr. Page is a member of the Authors, Century and University clubs of New York city, and of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Cosmos, and Alibi clubs of Washington. He is also a member of the Alpha chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and of the Delta Psi college fraternity. The degree of Doctor of Letters has been conferred on him by the Washington and Lee university, and Yale university; and that of Doctor of Laws by Washington and Lee university, Tulane university and the college of William and Mary in Virginia.

His interest in the civic life of his state and of the nation has always been great; and during his residence in Richmond, he served as member of the board of visitors of the state institution for the deaf, dumb and blind; and he has held the position of

president of the Alumni association of the University of Virginia.

Mr. Page has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Anne Seddon Bruce, daughter of the late Charles Bruce, of "Staunton Hill," Charlotte county, Virginia, who survived her marriage only a short time, and died in 1888. His present wife, whom he married in 1903, was Mrs. Florence Lathrop Field, widow of the late Henry Field of Chicago, and a great niece of Governor James Barbour of Virginia.

The address of Mr. Page is 1759 R Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

JOHN CRAFFORD PARKER

PARKER, JOHN CRAFFORD, was born about five miles from Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia, near the old Episcopal church known as St. Luke's, December 16, 1862. His parents were Jesse Atkinson Parker and Mary Crafford Crump, his wife. The Parker family in Americe had its origin with Thomas Parker, who obtained patents for land in Isle of Wight county as early as 1647, and died in 1685, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Parker is closely related to the Atkinson family of Isle of Wight, among which has been a number of notable men, among them: Honorable Archibald Atkinson, member of congress; George R. Atkinson, for many years judge of the county court of Isle of Wight; Dr. Archibald Atkinson, for many years a distinguished physician of Baltimore, Maryland, and Dr. Robert Atkinson, now a very prominent physician of St. Louis, Missouri. On his maternal side Mr. Parker's grandfather was General John C. Crump, son of Richard Crump, of New Kent county, who was descended from William Crump, an emigrant from England to York county, Virginia, about 1660. General Crump served in the War of 1812 and was elected by the legislature brigadier-general. He represented Surry county in the house of delegates for twenty-six years consecutively, then moved to Nansemond county, from which he was elected to the senate of Virginia, where he served for eight years. He was considered one of the strongest men of Southside Virginia and highly esteemed. Mr. Parker's father was a farmer, who never took much part in politics, but was well educated, delighted in the society of cultured Christian people, and was probably the man of widest influence in his community.

The tastes and interests of the subject of our sketch were like those of most farmer's sons. He was fond of hunting, trapping small game, and swimming, and was very early a great reader of history and fiction. Until the age of sixteen he went to the elementary schools of his county and in spare hours aided in the work upon the farm. From sixteen to twenty years he was most

of the time in Smithfield at the public schools, but for one year clerked in a retail general merchandise store. He lost his father in 1874, and his share of the estate was barely sufficient to maintain him with strict economy.

As a youth he was very fond of debating and he had a lawyer friend whom he greatly admired. This determined his choice of a profession, and he went to the university, in 1882, to study law. His money gave out after one year and he returned the second session on borrowed funds, and graduated as Bachelor of Law at the close of the session of 1883-84.

In 1884 he began the active practice of his profession in Franklin, Southampton county, teaching a school for eight months at the very first. Since 1888 he has, in connection with his work as a lawyer, conducted a local fire insurance business which has been quite remunerative, but which he has not allowed to interfere with his legal practice. He has won the reputation of being one of the most prominent lawyers of Southside Virginia, and is counsel for important corporations.

For many years Mr. Parker has been prominent in political circles. In this he has been aided by his prepossessing appearance, his clear voice, and his gift of eloquence. He was member of the house of delegates from Southampton from 1895 to 1897, and from 1897 to 1899, and was county treasurer by appointment to fill a vacancy from April, 1898 to July 1, 1899. He has also held minor positions, such as commissioner of accounts, town councilman, notary public, and commissioner in chancery. When the war with Spain broke out, in 1898, he offered his services to the governor for the Spanish-American war, and they were accepted provided a new call for troops was required, but the war ended without the call being made. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum, but he has never given much time to them and has not held official positions in either society.

In politics Mr. Parker is a Democrat who has steadily adhered to the organization. For a number of years he was chairman of the county, and has served as a delegate in numerous county, district and state conventions of the party. In religion Mr. Parker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

South. Since 1888 he has been steward, and he has served at various times as delegate to the district conferences of the church, at the annual conferences and as substitute delegate to the general conference in Baltimore in 1898.

His favorite amusements are horseback riding, which he enjoys at any time of the year, mountain climbing on foot in summer, and steering a good sail boat whenever opportunity offers. Asked for advice to young people he writes that they should remember that "true success does not consist in the acquisition of wealth, the gratification of selfish desires or winning the applause of a thoughtless multitude, but consists in so living as to always maintain one's self respect and a consciousness of duty to God and man well performed, without parade or show."

On April 12, 1898, he married Emily Virginia Norfleet, and four children have been born to them, of whom three survive at the present writing.

His address is Franklin, Southampton County, Virginia.

WILLIAM MACFARLAND PATTON

PATTON, WILLIAM MACFARLAND, soldier, civil engineer, professor of civil engineering at the Virginia Military institute from 1873 to 1882 and again from 1887 to 1889, from 1882 to 1887 chief engineer of the Mobile and Birmingham, and of the Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas railways, author of a "Practical Treatise on Foundations," and a "Treatise on Civil Engineering;" from 1894 to 1896, consulting engineer in the city of Chicago in connection with the great drainage canal; and from 1896 until his death, in 1905, professor of civil engineering at the Virginia Polytechnic institute and dean of the department of engineering from the creation of that office in 1904 until his death, was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 22, 1845, and died in New York city, May 26, 1905.

His father, Honorable John MacFarland Patton, was a leading member of the Virginia bar, and had represented the Richmond district in the house of representatives at Washington. His mother was Mrs. Margaret (Williams) Patton, before her marriage residing at Culpeper, Virginia.

The youngest of a family of nine children, (eight sons and one daughter) William MacFarland Patton, with his three brothers, John M., George S., and W. Tazewell, became students at the Virginia Military institute; each of the three older brothers becoming a colonel in the Confederate States army; Col. George S. Patton was killed in the battle of Malvern Hill and Col. W. T. Patton, fell in Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg.

In his early boyhood he attended private schools; and in 1862 he entered the Virginia Military institute. He was with the battalion of the institute at the battle of Newmarket. Two years after the close of the war he resumed his studies at the Virginia Military institute; and he was graduated with the degrees of E. M. and C. E. in 1869. Soon after his graduation, he went to Spanish America, and from 1869 to 1873 he was engaged in engineering work, chiefly in Cuba, San Domingo, and Central America. It will be easily understood that this varied expe-

rience attained so early in his professional career was a great aid to him in his later work.

In 1873 he was made adjunct professor of civil engineering at the Virginia Military institute, and in 1874 he was made full professor, and as such he was commissioned by the governor as a colonel of the state militia, remaining in this position until 1882.

Interest in the practical work of his chosen profession, engineering and in particular bridge building, drew him strongly to the work of planning and supervising construction; and from 1882 to 1887 he was engaged in such work as the construction of the bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad across the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, Maryland; the constuction of the Point Pleasant Bridge across the Ohio river at Point Pleasant, West Virginia; and he acted as engineer-in-charge of the bridges across the Schuylkill, Warrior, Tombigbee, and Mobile rivers. After serving for some years as chief engineer of the Mobile and Birmingham, and the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas railways, in 1887, he was reappointed professor of civil engineering at the Virginia Military institute, remaining on duty two years.

During the seven years from 1889 to 1896, he gave his time and attention for the most part to the writing of two books upon which rests his professional reputation as an author: a "Practical Treatise on Foundations," and a "Treatise on Civil Engineering." Published in 1893, the first of these books took rank at once among the standard text books on that subject. In the libraries of practical engineers this book has commended itself to the profession; while eminent critics of engineering literature have given it almost unqualified approval. Professor Patton's "Treatise on Civil Engineering," with a preface written in July, 1894, is a volume of nearly 1700 pages, filled with exceedingly valuable information on all branches of the engineer's profession; and while it was written for use as a book of reference, it has been adopted as a text-book in many colleges and scientific schools, as filling a want long felt in engineering literature, since it attempts to cover in one volume all the various branches of civil engineering. It is not too much to say that hardly any other text-book upon that subject published in America attempts this task with anything like equal success.

After serving for two years as a consulting engineer in the city of Chicago, in 1896, Col. Patton was called to the chair of Civil Engineering at the Virginia Military institute. For eight years, and until his death, he discharged the duties of this office with a faithfulness, a skill in imparting instruction, and a sympathetic interest in the life and the plans of his students which won for him not only the respect and love of his colleagues, but also the deep affection of the student body. It seems appropriate to insert in a sketch of this kind the following extract from the College Annual of the Virginia Polytechnic institute, published by the students of the institute soon after Colonel Patton's death, and dedicated by the students of the Virginia Polytechnic institute to the memory of Colonel William MacFarland Patton:"

> "COLONEL WILLIAM MACFARLAND PATTON, DISTINGUISHED AS AN EDUCATOR, ENGINEER, AUTHOR, HONORED AS PATRIOT AND CITIZEN; BELOVED AS A MAN WHOSE GENEROSITY WAS EQUALLED ONLY BY HIS HONESTY; WHOSE COURAGE WAS SURPASSED ONLY BY HIS TENDERNESS; AND IN WHOSE HEART GENTLE COURTESY REIGNED AS UNDISPUTED QUEEN OF ALL HIS VIRTUES."

At the time of Colonel Patton's death a new text book on civil engineering, condensed by him from his other treatise, was in the hands of the publishers, as was also the manuscript for a revised edition of his "Treatise on Foundations." He had also prepared a valuable collection of data to be used in the writing of a projected "Hand-book of Civil Engineering." His last work in practical engineering was the installation of the Bluefield, West Virginia, sewer system. He was also called into consultation upon the design of the gas plant at Dubuque, Iowa; and he supervised the work on the dam, the lake, and the roads and bridges, for the Sweet Briar institute.

Colonel Patton's work was completed at so recent a date, and through his writing he is still so potent a personality in shaping the lives of students of engineering in his own state and in other states, that it has been deemed natural and right by the advisory board and publishers, to include his name among the men of mark who are now shaping the life of Virginia.

His funeral cortege was attended by deputations from his colleagues on the faculty of the institute, from the corps of the entire student body, from the students in his own department, and also by the entire faculty and corps of cadets of the institute as well as by many of the faculty and students of Washington and Lee university; and when he was laid to rest in the historic old town of Lexington, very near to the monument of his well loved commander, Stonewall Jackson, and within sight of the walls of his alma mater, the Virginia Military institute, it was felt by all who knew him that the life-work for Virginia of Colonel William MacFarland Patton was not yet ended, indeed could not yet be regarded as at its maximum; for the influence of his life, through what he had written as well as through the example of his every achievement and his high character, will, for years to come, influence alike professors and students in many institutions of learning.

WILLIAM ELISHA PETERS

PETERS, WILLIAM ELISHA, LL. D., scholar and educator, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, August 18, 1829. His father was Elisha Peters, a farmer and planter, of Bedford county. He was a man of indefatigable energy and industry, incorruptible integrity, and high sense of duty—which means that he was a Virginian of the old ante-bellum type, a man whose word was as good as his bond. Elisha Peters never aspired to public office, but lived the life of a quiet, unassuming Virginia planter. The father of Elisha Peters was the Reverend William Peters, a minister of the church of England, who came from England to Virginia in 1750, and died in 1773. Elisha Peters married Cynthia Turner. Professor Peters has been twice married: first, in 1858 to Margaret Sheffey; his second wife was Mary Sheffey, to whom he was married in 1873. He has had three children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

William E. Peters grew up on a farm, a stout, hearty country boy, of robust physique and fine constitution. From his earliest days he was interested in matters of education, and in early youth developed a taste for classical authors and for general literature. He was sent to the New London academy in Bedford county, one of the old ante-bellum schools in which young Virginians like W. E. Peters and John Goode were trained for college. From this school, he went to Emory and Henry college, Virginia; thence to the University of Virginia, where he took the M. A. degree. From 1856 to 1858, he heard lectures at the University of Berlin, where he pursued the study of Latin with great zeal and assiduity. After his graduation at the University of Virginia, he was elected professor of Latin in Emory and Henry college. Here he taught from 1851 to 1861, with the exception of the two years spent in European study. In 1861, when Virginia seceded and called all her ablebodied sons to maintain her cause, Professor Peters entered the Confederate army as a private. We soon find him a captain, then lieutenant-colonel, then colonel; and it is as Colonel Peters that he is known in

university circles. Colonel Peters was a fine soldier, and served the Confederacy with all the ardor of his young manhood. He was one of the many prominent teachers and professors who closed up their schools or their lecture rooms to fight for their states, to which they conscientiously believed their paramount allegiance was due. Probably the most generally known military act of Colonel Peters's career is his refusal to burn the town of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. As an act of retribution for outrages on the part of some Northern generals, General Jubal A. Early determined to burn Chambersburg, and directed Colonel Peters to give the necessary orders. This he refused to do, saying that he would stand trial by court-martial and be punished to the extent of military law, rather than burn the homes of women and children. For this act, the public sentiment of the Southern people has always upheld Colonel Peters, while not condemning General Early very severely, in view of the very great provocation that he had.

After "the war," Colonel Peters was elected professor of Latin in the University of Virginia, a position which he filled with great distinction for thirty-seven years, (1866-1902). Among students of Latin in the South, Professor Peters's name was a household word. A diploma from him was a high literary honor. With that and a diploma in Greek from his colleague, Basil L. Gildersleeve, a young man could apply successfully for a position in any school of any college in the South. Professor Peters's senior final examination was the great test of a young man's fitness to teach Latin in any reputable school. To pass that examination was like Hannibal's crossing the Alps; it was a feat worthy of special record in the family Bible. As a teacher, Professor Peters has few equals and no superiors. Along with Cabell in medicine, Minor in law, Gildersleeve in Greek, and Venable in mathematics, he will always be known as one of the bright galaxy of university professors in the period when separate diplomas in many departments were high academic honors, and when the A. M. degree was probably the greatest academic honor in this continent,—a position which, in this day of specialties, no A. M. degree can possibly hold.

Professor Peters has published two books of high authority;

viz: "Syntax of the Latin Verb," and "Latin Case Relations." Both have long been used by the Latin classes of the University of Virginia. He is still carrying on his studies, and investigating some principles of the Latin language which, in his opinion, are not yet settled. While not engaged in professional work, Colonel Peters retains his seat and votes in the faculty, having been made professor-emeritus when he resigned in 1902. Though voluntarily leaving the duties of the lecture-room to a younger man, he still feels a deep interest in the Uinversity to which he has devoted the most fruitful and vigorous years of his life. His retirement caused profound regret in University circles. The board of visitors, in accepting his resignation at his request, resolved that they desired to record their profound appreciation of the zeal, success, and thoroughness and power with which Colonel Peters has discharged through thirty-seven years the high and responsible duties of his professorship; of the contribution that he has made to the fame of this seat of learning; and to express especially their gratitude for the inflexible standards of scholarship maintained throughout his administration of the School of Latin.

As a professor, Colonel Peters commanded the respect, the esteem and the confidence of his classes. As "old Pete," he was their infallible authority on Latin. Moreover he was their guide, their friend, their counsellor; and he followed them into life, and watched their career with fatherly affection. That such teachers have to get old, retire, die, is a great misfortune for the cause of higher education. Scholars can be had for pay; but the great teachers like Minor, Peters, Cabell, are less plentiful.

The degree of LL. D., was conferred upon Professor Peters by Emory and Henry college, Virginia. In honoring him, this college honored herself.

In politics, Colonel Peters is a Democrat. In the free-silver campaigns, when Mr. Bryan was the Democratic candidate, Colonel Peters was a "Gold Democrat," as were most of the college and university professors of Virginia. In religious preference, he is a Presbyterian.

Since the above sketch was written Professor Peters died on March 22, 1906.

WILLIAM BEVERLEY PETTIT

PETTIT, WILLIAM BEVERLEY, lawyer, was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, October 10, 1825. His father was Overton Baker Pettit, a farmer of Fluvanna county; and his mother was Mary Woolling.

His great-grandfather was William Pettit, who about the middle of the eighteenth century, lived in Louisa county (then Hanover), Virginia. William Pettit was a school-master and surveyor; and was sprung from that vigorous stock of French Huguenots which made its mark wherever it went from its native country, whether in Great Britain or America.

Mr. Pettit obtained his early education in the "old field" schools of Fluvanna and at Salem academy; and it may be said of that early education that it formed the foundation for the subsequent acquisition by him of a facility of expression in his mother-tongue that was equalled by few of his contemporaries and excelled by none. His printed briefs in the courts of appeals, and his contributions on legal subjects to the journals of his profession in the state remain to attest the vigor and clearness with which he gave form to his ideas, and to illustrate his mastery of English prose as a vehicle of accurate statement.

After leaving school, like many men who have achieved prominence in the professions and in politics, he was a school teacher. Then he studied law; and having been admitted to the bar, began the practice of his profession in his native county, where he continued it with ever increasing honor and success up to the end of his long life, save for the period of the War between the States, during which he was a gallant soldier in the Army of the Confederacy. He enlisted almost immediately after the news of the secession of Virginia from the Union, as a private in the Fluvanna artillery; became its first sergeant, and finally rose to the rank of first lieutenant. In 1864 he was called back to his county to fill the office of commonwealth's attorney of Fluvanna; and from that time he was reëlected to the position continuously up to 1872. In 1869, upon the formation of what

was then known as the Conservative party, which subsequently became the Democratic party of Virginia, he was made the county chairman of its local committee; and continued to serve in that capacity for a number of years. In 1879 he was nominated for state senator, but was defeated by the nominee of the Readjuster party. A few years later he was again called to the chairmanship of the Democratic county committee, and continued to give to his party in that capacity the benefit of his experience, ability and wisdom until 1900, when, feeling that he had earned the right to retire from this service, he declined to hold the position longer.

His long and intimate association with the organization of his party in his county and in the state, his wide knowledge of its leaders and prominent members, and his skill and courage as a political leader, combined to give him a commanding influence in Democratic councils in Virginia. But beyond all else Mr. Pettit was a lawyer; and it was to his profession that he gave his best thoughts and energies. His studious industry, his wide reading in the law, and his ability as a debater placed hm in the front rank of the lawyers of his time in the commonwealth; and in some directions, notably in his knowledge of the principles of the common law, he had no superior among his contemporaries. This particular branch of his legal equipment was conspicuously illustrated in the able discussion which took place in the sessions of the State Bar association, soon after its formation, over the proposition to abandon the English system of common law pleading in favor of the Code procedure. In these debates and in the various contributions to the newspapers and legal press which they provoked, Mr. Pettit showed himself an opponent worthy of the steel of the doughtiest of his adversaries; and the cause which he espoused was successfully maintained.

In 1898, he was elected president of the Virginia State Bar association; and his inaugural address on "Law Reform: the duty of the Bar," was one of the most admirable in a long series of able inaugurals by the presidents of that association.

In 1893, Mr. Pettit was a prominent candidate for a judgeship on the Supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and came within a few votes of receiving the nomination. He was a mem-

ber of the Constitutional convention of 1901-1902; and was especially conspicuous for the vigor and ability of his fight to restore the Virginia Bill of Rights, that had been mutilated by the Underwood convention, to the original form in which it came from the brain and pen of George Mason.

Mr. Pettit was a Virginian of the old school, and in the finest sense of the word. He was saturated with a knowledge of the history of his state, and imbued with a patriotic and passionate devotion for her welfare.

No sketch of him would be complete which failed to speak of his striking appearance that attracted attention wherever he went. He was of a spare build, very erect, something more than six feet in height, and wore his silvery hair long on his neck after the ante-bellum fashion. It has been said of him that "in correspondence with his towering bodily presence was the eminence of his intellectual and moral endowments. He deserves to go down to posterity on the roll of Virginia worthies, a chivalrous and devoted son of the commonwealth to whom her children may point with pride, and an example whom the rising generation may for all future time admire and emulate."

Mr. Pettit married July 15, 1851, Arabella E. Speairs, of Cumberland county, Virginia; and of their union were born seven children, Pembroke Pettit, of Fluvanna, Dr. Wiliam B. Pettit, of Buckingham, Mrs. N. C. Harris, of Louisa, Vera Pettit, of Fluvanna, L. O. Pettit, of Big Stone Gap, Paul Pettit, of Fluvanna, and Mrs. W. P. Bugbee, of Fluvanna.

Mr. Pettit died at his home near Palmyra, Fluvanna county, Virginia, on January 11, 1905. His mortal remains are buried in the soil of the home he had made, in the land and among the people he loved so well, and close beside those of his devoted wife, who, in perfect health at the time of his death, survived him but forty days.

ROBERT PORTNER

PORTNER, ROBERT, capitalist, banker, corporation director, and man-of-affairs, is a notable example of the German-American citizen, who by industry, thrift and administrative ability has won an enviable position in business and financial circles. He was born at Rahden, in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, March 20, 1837, the son of Henry and Henrietta (Gelker) Portner. His father was a German barrister, a judge, and an officer in the German army, who served with distinction in the Russian campaign, and under Marshal Blucher at Waterloo. In the battle of Jena he especially distinguished himself, and in recognition of this service the King appointed his several sons to the military school at Annaburg.

The childhood and youth of Robert Portner were spent in his native country, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. His education was acquired in the village schools of Prussia, and at the military school of Annaburg, Saxony. In 1853, he emigrated to America. After his arrival in this country, he was variously employed until 1861, when he located in Alexandria, Virginia, and, in partnership with an acquaintance, started a small grocery business. This was the first year of the War between the States, and the firm did quite an extensive business, selling supplies to the sutlers of both armies during their operations in the immediate vicinity. Soon a small brewing plant was constructed by the firm and met with success during the war period. At the close of the struggle, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Portner retained the brewing business which in 1883 was incorporated under the name of the Robert Portner Brewing company, of which he became president; and later he became vice-president of the Nationl Capital Brewing company, of Washington. Mr. Portner also became interested in artificial refrigeration; and to his genius we are indebted for the first successful machine, with direct ammonia expansion, ever used for this purpose. This invention was made in 1878, and has since been improved in many ways.

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Yours truly

Robert Portner

Mr. Portner has been prominently identified with many business enterprises. He organized three building and loan associations in Alexandria, of which he was president; he originated the Alexandria ship yards for the building and repair of vessels; he organized the German-American Banking company, of which, also, he was made president, and which is now known as the German American bank. He was president of the Capital Construction company, president of the German Building association, and a director in the following corporations: The American Security and Trust company, of Washington; Riggs Fire Insurance company, of Washington; National Bank of Washington; Virginia Midland Railway company; Washington and Ohio Railway company; National Bank of Manassas, Virginia; Portner Brown Stone company; Loula Cotton Mills; and a number of other lesser enterprises.

In 1881, Mr. Portner took up his residence in Washington, District of Columbia, retaining his citizenship in Alexandria, of whose board of aldermen he was at one time a member, and where he had large property interests. He became one of the largest real estate investors in Washington, and he proved himself a citizen of marked public spirit and enterprise. His summer residence was at Manassas, Virginia, and was named "Annaburg," in honor of the military school at which he was educated. The tract contains 2500 acres. It includes most of the battle field of Bull Run; and on it are to be found traces of many fortifications of the Civil war period. "Annaburg" is one of the handsomest estates of the Old Dominion, and one of the most interesting historically.

Mr. Portner was a member of the Masonic order. As a further relief from business cares, he frequently threw himself into the life of the farm at Manassas, and indulged his love for horses and horseback riding. Personally, Mr. Portner was a man of engaging manners, and yet of shrewd business instincts. He had good executive ability and rare poise of judgment. These qualities, together with strict probity of character and great energy of mind, brought him well-deserved success.

On April 4, 1872, he married Miss Anna von Valér, daugh-

ter of Johann Jacob von Valér, a native of Switzerland. They had thirteen children, ten of whom are now (1908) living.

On May 28, 1906, Mr. Portner died at his country place, "Annaburg," surrounded by his family. A large circle of friends, business associates and acquaintances, cherish the memory of this active and enterprising citizen.

Yours Sincerely
R. J. Preston

ROBERT JOHN PRESTON

PRESTON, ROBERT JOHN, physician, was born January 25, 1841, at "Locust Glen," near Abingdon, in Washington county, Virginia. He is the son of John Fairman and Nancy Jane Preston, née Rhea. His father was a farmer, and held the offices of justice of the peace and county supervisor, and served as a captain in the Mexican war. John Fairman's brother, Dr. Alexander R. Preston, was a distinguished physician, and a member of the legislature of Virginia. The American ancestors of Dr. R. J. Preston were Scotch-Irish, and emigrated from Londonderry. His paternal ancestor, Robert Preston, settled in Washington county, Virginia, soon after the Revolutionary war, and his maternal ancestor, Rhea, at an earlier date.

Robert J. Preston passed his early life in the country. He was healthy and robust in childhood and youth, fond of reading, and had a special taste for Bible study. His mother's influence has been a potent factor in his life; her prayers and advice his polar star.

After attending the "old-field" schools near his home, he entered Abingdon academy, and later Emory and Henry college. His last year at college was interrupted by the War between the States. On the secession of his state, he laid aside his books, went home immediately, enlisted in Capt. James Campbell's company, and was elected first lieutenant. The Washington Independents being ordered to Richmond, he resigned his office, and with several others of his company reënlisted as a private in that company, being afraid that the advance soldiers would enter Washington city before Campbell's company. The Washington Independents were assigned to the 37th Virginia infantry regiment, Col. Samuel V. Fulkerson, of Taliaferro's brigade. This command was ordered to Northwest Virginia, to join the army of Gen. Garnett. Private Preston participated with his company in the fight at Laurel Hill and in the skirmishes on the retreat, including that near Carrick's Ford, where the gallant Garnett

fell. They finally reached Monterey, where the army was reorganized. The next engagement was at Alleghany mountain, after which the regiment joined the army at Winchester under Stonewall Jackson. Dr. Preston took part in the Bath expedition, fought at Kernstown, and in the succeeding battles of the valley campaign of 1862, in which Taliaferro's brigade participated. He marched through Maryland under Early, participating in the fight at Monacacy and in the attack on Washington, when he came near realizing his first wish to enter that city with the triumphant soldiery of the South.

On the return to the Valley, he was transferred to Company C, of the 21st Virginia cavalry, commanded by Col. William E. Peters, which he had assisted in organizing; and he was made first lieutenant. With this company he participated in the Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee campaigns of General Williams E. Jones, until that officer was killed in June, 1864, at Piedmont. After this battle, Lieutenant Preston was promoted to captain. He took part in the operations of McCausland's brigade in its expedition through Maryland against Washington, and was in the raid upon Chambersburg, where Col. Peters, of the 21st regiment, occupied the town but refused to apply the torch. Escaping the disaster at Moorefield, Capt. Preston served under General Rosser in Early's Valley campaign and around Richmond. At Appomattox, Capt. Preston was with the cavalry corps which drove back the enemy on the right of General Lee's line, when the announcement of the surrender was made. Being dispirited and crushed, they became desperate, and under the call of Rosser cut their way through the Federal lines and marched to Lynchburg. There the division of cavalry was disbanded; and a month or more afterwards Captain Preston was paroled by a Federal colonel at Abingdon.

Now came the struggle for existence; Captain Preston had nothing, and his father had only a few hundred acres of land, which had been stripped of horses, cattle and almost everything that could be used to support a family. Very soon Capt. Preston became a teacher of languages in Abingdon academy, and at the same time read medicine with his uncle, Dr. Robert Alexander Preston. By teaching he accumulated enough money to study at

the University of Virginia, where he took the degree of M. D., in 1867. He and several of his classmates borrowed enough money to go to New York, where by competitive examinations they secured positions in different hospitals and continued their studies. From 1872 to 1875, he took post-graduate courses in New York with Dr. Noyes and Dr. Agnew, in diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and in physical diagnosis under Dr. A. L. Loomis. Dr. Preston has attained marked distinction in his profession, and has had many honorary degrees bestowed upon him. He is the author of many valuable medical essays, hospital reports, and addresses as president of medical societies. He is honorary fellow of the Virginia Medical society, of the American Medico-Psychological society, and of the Boston Gynecological society.

Dr. Preston is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been an elder since 1870. He has found the Bible and the Shorter Cathechism the most helpful books in fitting him for his lifework. The counsel of his parents, his own preference, with the advice of his professor, Colonel William E. Peters, determined his choice of profession. Home influences, religious and social, above all other things paved the way for his success in life, which has been truly phenomenal and well merited. He suggests to young Americans, "If you would succeed, be true to yourself, your country and your God; touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicants, tobacco or degrading drugs."

Dr. Preston is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, and a member of the State and National board of charities. He was president of the Virginia Medical society from 1894-1895, and president of the American Medico-Psychological association in 1891-92. He is president of the Abingdon academy of medicine, and has been superintendent of the Southwestern State hospital at Marion, Virginia, since 1888.

Dr. Preston has always been a stalwart Democrat, and his brothers, father and grandfather all were of the same political faith.

On October 19, 1875, Dr. Preston married Martha E. Sheffey. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Gravely, née Stuart. He has had three children, all of whom are now living.

The above sketch was written during the lifetime of its subject.

On August 20, 1906, while on his way to Toronto, Canada, where he was to deliver an address before an important medical association, Dr. Preston died suddenly at Lewiston, New York. The burial was at Wytheville, Va.

ALFRED MAGILL RANDOLPH

RANDOLPH, RIGHT-REVEREND ALFRED MAGILL, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Southern Virginia since 1893, (132nd in succession in the American Episcopate,) was born at "The Meadows," the estate of John Magill, near Winchester, Virginia, on the 31st of August, 1836. He is the son of Robert Lee Randolph and Mrs. Mary Buckner Thruston (Magill) Randolph, daughter of Colonel Charles Magill, of Winchester, Virginia, a grandson of Colonel Robert Randolph and Mrs. Eliza (Carter) Randolph, on his father's side; and on his mother's side grandson of Colonel Charles Magill and Mrs. Mary Buckner (Thruston) Magill. He is a direct descendant of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, Virginia, who came from Warwickshire, England, arriving in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1674.

Alfred Magill Randolph matriculated as a student at William and Mary college, and was graduated in 1855. Believing himself called to the work of the Christian ministry, he entered the Virginia Theological seminary at Alexandria and was graduated in 1858. Becoming a deacon in that year, he was made priest in 1860; and in that same year he was appointed rector of the Episcopal Church of Saint George, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He became a chaplain in the Confederate army, and served from 1862 to 1864. In 1866, he accepted the position of rector of Christ church, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1867, he was called to be rector of the Emmanual church at Baltimore; and this important position in church work he filled with great acceptance and usefulness for sixteen years, until 1883. In 1883, he was made coadjutor bishop of Virginia; and he was consecrated October 21, 1883, by Bishops Williams, Perry, Burgess, and Peterkin. When the diocese was divided, in 1892, Bishop Randolph became the first bishop of the new diocese of Southern Virginia, and made Norfolk the See city.

On the 27th of April, 1859, Rev. Mr. Randolph married Miss Sallie Griffith Hoxton, daughter of Dr. William W. Hoxton and

Mrs. Eliza (Griffith) Hoxton, of Alexandria, Virginia—and a great granddaughter of the Rev. David Griffith, D. D., first bishop-elect of Virginia.

In 1876, William and Mary college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. In 1887 Washington and Lee university gave him the degree of LL. D. In 1902, the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, conferred upon Bishop Randolph the degree of D. C. L.

In 1902 Bishop Randolph delivered the Paddock lectures, at the General Theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, in New York city.

Bishop Randolph is the author of a volume entitled, "Reason, Faith and Authority in Christianity," 1902.

His address is 238 Free Mason Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

STEPHEN PETTIS READ

READ, STEPHEN PETTIS, was born in Palmer's Spring township, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, March 2, 1841, and his parents were William Harvey Read and Martha T. Turner. The Read family has been in Mecklenburg county for three generations. Clement Read, father of William H. and grandfather of Stephen P., moved from Nottoway county to Mecklenburg in the early part of the last century. He was a planter and teacher, and a man of standing in his community. Captain Read's maternal grandfather was Rev. Stephen Turner, of Warren county, North Carolina. He was coadjutor of the Rev. O. Kelly, who left the Methodist church and established the "Christian" church. He was a man of intellectual force and was highly respected. The Reads have long been prominent in Southern Virginia, more especially in the counties of Mecklenburg and Charlotte.

Mr. Read's mother had a marked influence in shaping the character of her son, and fitting him for usefulness in life. In his early boyhood, he attended schools in Virginia and North Carolina. At fourteen, he became a salesman in a general merchandise store in his native county, and has spent most of his life in mercantile pursuits. At the same time, he helped his father on the farm, and thus acquired habits of industry which have proved of much value to him all through life. Though owning many slaves, William H. Read required his children to help with the work on the plantation, and thus trained them not to despise labor.

In April, 1861, Mr. Read entered the Confederate army, and threw himself enthusiastically into the struggle for Southern independence. We soon find him corporal of Company F, 14th Virginia infantry, and later he reached the rank of captain. He served faithfully in the Confederate army in Pickett's division until the surrender at Appomattox, and fought in all the battles in which that famous division was engaged. He is one of the few surviving officers of that noble body of men.

The war over, Captain Read returned to his mercantile pursuits, and for some years led the quiet life of a country merchant. In 1870, he was elected supervisor, and held this office until 1883, being several years chairman of the board. In 1884, he was elected state senator from the twenty-fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg and Charlotte. Being the only Democratic senator from the fourth congressional district, Captain Read lay under a heavy responsibility as the legislature of 1884 had to undo a large part of the work done by the Readjuster legislature whose term had just expired. At the extra session of 1902-1903, Captain Read was elected to the house of delegates, and was reëlected to the regular session of 1904. In 1907 he was again reëlected to the legislature by a large majority and without personal solicitation on his part. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters but the acts which have claimed his special attention were those reducing the State tax and the "electrocution bill" which requires that all felons condemned to death shall be electrocuted at the State prison.

Captain Read is a temperance man of the conservative type, and was probably the first public man in Virginia to advocate state or local control of the liquor business. He has had the good fortune to live to see prohibition working more or less successfully in about seventy of the counties of Virginia, and in many towns. In the matter of roads and highways, Captain Read is again several years ahead of the public sentiment, or, certainly, ahead of legislation. During his legislative career, he faithfully endeavored to secure laws for the improvement of the roads. He is in favor of having two highways in each county; one from north to south, the other from east to west, crossing each other at a central point (say) the county courthouse. This would give the state a network of roads that would be off much value to all classes. This bill failed of passage, but may pass in some future session, and would be a great success, though it would entail heavy expense at the start.

October 3, 1866, Captain Read was married to Mary Wright. They have had seven children, three of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Palmer Springs, Mecklenburg County, Vir-

Yours Sincerely
E. S. Reid.

EDWIN SIDNEY REID

REID, EDWIN SIDNEY, cashier of the Chatham Savings bank, of Chatham, Pittsylvania county, was born in Rustburg, Campbell county, Virginia, on the 28th of November, 1856. His father, Alfred S. Reid, was an attorney-at-law and a farmer, who had served as clerk of the Virginia senate during the war, and was for many years commissioner in chancery of the Campbell county courts. His mother was Mrs. Eliza Franklin De Priest Reid.

His early boyhood was passed in the village near which lay his father's farm. He was a strong, healthy boy, fond of hunting and fishing, an omnivorous reader, and when he was not engaged in the school room and in study, he was accustomed, even in his early boyhood, to do light work upon his father's farm. He also wrote in his father's office and the county clerk's office during his vacations, and the information and experience thus obtained have been of great value to him. He attended private schools until he was eighteen years old, and then began business life.

In 1875 he became a clerk in the office of Colonel G. D. Neal, then commisioner in chancery at Chatham, Virginia. Two years later, on Colonel Neal's death, he was appointed commissioner in chancery in his place; and the duties of this position he discharged for five years, resigning to enter the banking business.

In 1882, Mr. Reid became assistant cashier of the Chatham Savings bank, and a few years later he became the cashier of that bank. This position he still fills. He is the principal owner of the stock of that bank, which is one of the largest country banks in Virginia, having deposits of over half a million dollars. He is also a director in the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills, of Danville, Virginia, two of the largest institutions of the kind in the South. He is vice-president of the Chatham Episcopal institute. He is a member of Governor Swanson's staff, with the rank of colonel, and he is regarded as a very close friend of Governor Swanson.

His fellow citizens have shown their appreciation of Colonel Reid's interest in public affairs, and their estimate of his ability and integrity, by electing him for a number of successive years to membership in the town council of Chatham. He has also served as mayor of Chatham.

In his political relations, he is a Democrat. He has been for a number of years, chairman of the Democratic party of Pittsylvania county.

On the 26th of October, 1880, Colonel Reid married Miss Sallie T. Scruggs, daughter of the late Major Langhorne Scruggs, who was a prominent attorney at Chatham, Virginia. Of their ten children, nine are living in 1908.

Colonel Reid is a prominent Mason, past master of Pittsylvania lodge; a member of the Royal Arch; and a Knight Templar. He is a Shriner, a member of Acca Temple, of Richmond, Virginia, and is also an Elk.

He is connected with the Episcopal church, and for the past twenty years has been junior warden of Emmanuel church at Chatham, Virginia.

Colonel Reid has found his chief form of relaxation in bird hunting; he keeps fine bird dogs, and enjoys that sport to the full, every autumn. He has also been fond of tennis, which he has found a most healthful and enjoyable recreation. He owns a beautiful home at Chatham and dispenses hospitality in the old Virginia style.

JOHN OBADIAH REYNOLDS

REYNOLDS, JOHN OBADIAH, lawyer, was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, January 31, 1830. His parents were James W. Reynolds and Nancy Reynolds; and his father was a farmer of Cumberland county, who at one time held the office of sheriff of the county. His ancestor in the colony was English, and came at an early date to Virginia, settling in one of the eastern counties.

His early life was spent almost entirely in the country; where from early childhood he attended school. At a later period he worked as clerk in a store, and then became deputy sheriff. This service was followed by a course in the law school of the University of Virginia.

He began the practice of law in Cumberland county; and was elected the first judge of the county of Cumberland under the new constitution creating that office, serving one term. As at first organized and provided this court had jurisdiction in both criminal and civil suits and the position of county judge was regarded as one of great importance. He was afterwards for some time commonwealth's attorney.

At the reorganization of the army Judge Reynolds waived an exemption that he held and entered the military service of the Confederate States. He served as first lieutenant in the 22nd Virginia battalion for one year after which, upon the advice and certificate of his surgeon, he resigned from the army and received from the secretary of war an honorable discharge.

Judge Reynolds is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has held the position of senior warden of his lodge, and is now worshipful master. He is a Democrat, who has never abandoned his allegiance to party principles or organization. He is a member of the Baptist church.

He is in the active practice of his profession as a lawyer, and is also a commissioner in chancery of his circut court.

On January 25, 1863, he married Martha E. Brown. Of their marriage seven children have been born, of whom four are now (1908) living.

His address is Cartersville, Cumberland County, Virginia.

DAVID CLARKE RICHARDSON

RICHARDSON, DAVID CLARKE, was born June 7, 1845, and his parents were Turner Richardson and Margaret Ann Robertson. The Richardson family was settled at an early date in New Kent county, Virginia, and Mr. Richardson's great-grandfather was a large land owner who held the positions of vestryman of Blissland parish and high sheriff of the county. His father, Turner Richardson, was a successful farmer, noted for his benevolence and unwavering integrity.

The subject of this sketch was a strong healthy boy, who, while fond of all outdoor sports, was glad to assist in the cultivation of the farm. In 1855, his father removed to Richmond, where the son attended the best schools until 1862. On March 12, of that year he enlisted in Parker's battery of artillery from Richmond city and became a soldier in the army of the Confederacy. His gallantry as a soldier and loyalty as a Virginian were attested by a wound received at the second battle of Manassas and by his following the fortunes of his state till General Lee laid down the arms of his army at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Mr. Richardson's taste early induced him to study and reading, and as a youth of seventeen years he carried his school books into camp and pursued his studies in winter quarters under the direction of James Darden, a private and messmate, who was a highly cultured gentleman. He continued his studies after the war, and in 1867 entered the office of Johnson and Guigon to study law. In July, 1870, he became clerk to the police justice of Richmond and filled that office for ten years. During this period he pursued the study of law with great earnestness and attended the law lectures of Professors Maury and Neeson at Richmond college during the session of 1873-74, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In July, 1880, Mr. Richardson was elected police justice of Richmond and filled that office for eight years. This position constantly gave him much familiarity with the criminal laws of the

state. But he was anxious to return to the practice of his chosen profession, and notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear to persuade him to retain the position, he declined reëlection in 1888 and for eight years devoted himself to the law. In 1896, he was elected commonwealth's attorney of the city of Richmond, in which position he served ten years to the general satisfaction of the public. In 1905 he declined reëlection and resumed the practice of law. On his retirement as commonwealth's attorney the members of the bar and officers of the court presented to him a handsome testimonial of appreciation and love. Owing to his long experience as police clerk, police justice and commonwealth's attorney, there are few men in the state who are so familiar with the criminal law as David Richardson. During his career in the criminal courts Judge Richardson has had spread before him the full extent of human depravity, but the effect has been not to harden his nature but to soften it if possible and make him more charitable to his fellow creatures. The honesty, integrity and kindliness of Judge Richardson are proverbial, and few men are more highly respected or more sincerely beloved than he.

He is a member of many societies and fraternities. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, Red Man, a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Heptosophs, the Woodmen of the World, Lee and Pickett's Camps of Confederate veterans, and of the Commonwealth and Virginia clubs, and a life member of the Virginia Historical society.

In politics he is identified with the Democratic party and has taken an active part in the elections in Richmond city. In 1904, he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress, but found that he could not spare the time and work required to make a successful canvass. An editorial in the "Times-Dispatch" at this time highly eulogistic of Judge Richardson, concludes in these words: If all office holders were like David Richardson, there would be no occasion to complain of the public service." On June 9, 1908, Judge Richardson was elected mayor of the city of Richmond, Virginia, for a term of four years, beginning September 1, 1908.

His favorite forms of amusement in his more youthful days

were athletic sports, hunting and fishing, but in his more mature age he enjoys a quiet game of whist. The books which he has found most useful in life are history, poetry, biography, law and the Bible. From his wide experience and observation he finds that no advice can be better than to follow the old lines of character and integrity. "Be honest," he writes, "be honest and earnest in whatever you undertake; be not afraid to assume responsibilities, and manfully discharge them." When asked to state what influence has affected him most he answers: "My mother's example and counsel above all else. She was sensible, loving and ambitious for her boys and stimulated them."

Judge Richardson has married twice, first on December 4, 1874, Alice A. Fellows, and secondly on February 10, 1892, Florence B. Hechler. He had six children, of whom five are now (1908) living.

His address is Mutual Building, Richmond, Virginia.

THEODORICK ERASMUS ROBERTS

ROBERTS, THEODORICK ERASMUS, merchant and banker, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, November 25, 1857. His father was Erasmus F. Roberts, a farmer of that county; and his mother was Matilda J. Boyd.

On his maternal side Mr. Roberts is descended from General Alexander Spotswood, famous in the earlier history of Virginia as governor of the colony from 1710-1722. John Spotswood, son of Governor Spotswood and his wife, Anne Butler Bryan, married in 1745, Mary Dandridge, who was a daughter of William Dandridge, of the British navy. Of their marriage was born Ann Spotswood, who married Lewis Burwell, of "Stoneland," son of Armistead Burwell and Christian Blair; Matilda Burwell, daughter of Armistead and Christian Burwell, married Alexander Boyd, son of Alexander Boyd and Anne Swepson, both of whom were from Scotland. Their daughter, Matilda Boyd, married Erasmus F. Roberts, and they were, as above stated, the parents of Theodorick Erasmus Roberts.

Mr. Roberts' Burwell descent is traceable to Lewis Burwell, the emigrant, who married Lucy Higginson, and had a son, Lewis Burwell the second, who married first, Abigail Smith, of the family of Nathaniel Bacon, and second, Martha Lear, daughter of John Lear, the councilor. By his marriage with Martha Lear, the second Lewis Burwell had a son, Lewis Burwell, who is said by Keith in his "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison" to have resided at Kingsmill, and died in or after 1736. This Lewis Burwell of "Kingsmill" married Mary Armistead; and they were the father and mother of the above mentioned Armistead Burwell who married Christian Blair.

Mr. Roberts spent his early life in the country, growing up on his father's farm, where he had to perform regular tasks, from which he learned self-reliance, and acquired the knowledge that labor brings its own reward. His education was obtained in the public schools of his county; and he was never a student in any collegiate or university institution of learning.

In 1885, he began the active work of life in the leaf-tobacco business at Chase City, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia,—a business which seemed to him at that time to offer the most inviting and promising occupation. His application to this business, and his concentration of energies upon its conduct, coupled with his correct methods of dealing and his business sagacity, have justified the anticipations with which he started upon his career, and he has been highly successful as a business man. He is the president of the T. E. Roberts Tobacco company, incorporated, a position which he has occupied since its establishment in 1902; he is president of the Virgina Furniture company, incorporated, of Chase City; he has been, since 1903, president of the Bank of Chase City; and he is president of the Business Men's association of that town. He is a member of the Christian church.

While Mr. Roberts is a Democrat, who has never changed his political allegiance, and who always votes in elections, he has never been an aspirant for public office, and has held none, save that he has been a member of the town council of Chase City for many years. In this body his business capacity and sound judgment have made him a valuable factor in the administration of local affairs.

He married November 9, 1887, Rosa Hughes, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. Of their marriage have been born six children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Chase City, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

Yours Resp't.
D. Mott Robertson

DAVID MOTT ROBERTSON

ROBERTSON, DAVID MOTT, M. D., was born at Spout Spring, Appomattox county, Virginia, October 21, 1858. His father was Dr. David Pharr Robertson, a physician of that county; and his mother was Mary Ann Glover.

Dr. Robertson is of Scotch extraction, his ancestors having come to America at an early date from Scotland.

He spent the period of his childhood and youth in the country, and as a boy evinced a decided inclination for the study of mathematics.

His early education was acquired in the Union academy; and later he became a student in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college, now the Virginia Polytechnic institute, at Blacksburg, of which institution he is a full graduate.

At the instance of his parents, and in accordance with their wishes, he determined to study medicine; and after graduating at Blacksburg, he pursued a course of medical study in the Virginia Medical college at Richmond. From there he went to New York, and studied in the medical department of the University of New York; pursuing later a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical school of New York, from which he received a certificate.

Having obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881, he began at once the practice of his profession in Appomattox county, where he has since combined with it the occupation of farming. He is a member of the Virginia Medical association.

He represented Appomattox county as a delegate to the lower house of the general assembly in Virginia in 1883, 1884, and 1885; and was county treasurer of Appomattox county from 1890 to 1903.

Dr. Robertson is a Democrat. He was for a short time affiliated with the People's party in Virginia, and was nominated by that party as its candidate for the United States congress from the tenth congressional district of Virginia, but failed of election.

Dr. Robertson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He married November 25, 1886, Mary Alverta Carter, daughter of Charles L. Carter, of Amherst county, Virginia. They have had ten children, of whom eight are now (1907) living.

His address is Spout Spring, Appomattox County, Virginia.

CHARLES SUMMERVILLE ROLLER

ROLLER, CHARLES SUMMERVILLE, educator, was born at Mount Sidney, Augusta county, Virginia, May 8, 1839. His father was Jacob C. Roller; his mother Margaret Hyde. Jacob C. Roller, prior to the War between the States, was a country merchant in the village of Mount Sidney, and after the war engaged in farming. He was noted among his acquaintances for his great strength and his skill and power as an athlete, and was, like a very large majority of his fellow-citizens of Augusta county at that time, an enthusiastic Whig.

The Roller family, which is a prominent one in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, is of German origin, and belongs to Wurtemberg in the Fatherland. The first Roller of whom history gives an account as an emigrant to America was Johannes Roller, who came to this country in 1748. Charles S. Roller is descended from Johan Peter Roller, who emigrated from Germany, and settled first at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in September, 1752. In 1767, he removed from Lancaster to Virginia, and in 1779 purchased a large tract of land on North river, Augusta county, Virginia; since which time his descendants have played a considerable part in the social, business, and political history of their section.

Among the prominent men of the name has been a brother of the emigrant, Johan Peter Roller, who was the inventor of the upright piano; and it may be mentioned in this connection that Charles S. Roller's grandfather, John Roller, who was a son of the emigrant Johan Peter Roller, was an officer in the American army in the Revolutionary war and served in the 3rd Virginia regiment under Colonel Posey.

Charles S. Roller's youth was spent in his native village of Mount Sidney, where he was noted for his great strength, his love of athletics and of horsemanship, and his devotion to his books. The German thrift and industry which characterized his forefathers continued in their descendants in the Shenandoah valley; and the youth was required by his father to help upon

the farm. He spent most of his summers as a farm hand, at work in the fields, and in the winter season first attended school as a pupil, and afterwards engaged in the business, which he has since successfully pursued, of teaching others. He attended Paxton's classical school in Augusta county, and later the Mossy Creek academy; and during the sessions of 1859-1860, 1860-1861, he was a student in the academical department of the University of Virginia, graduating in a number of its independent schools.

Mr. Roller served throughout the War between the States as a soldier in the Confederate States army. He was a member of Company E., 1st Virginia regiment, Stuart's cavalry; and was slightly wounded and captured by the enemy the day before General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. After the war he conducted a school at Fort Defiance, Augusta county, which he has since managed with great success and distinction, until his present school is now known as not only one of the best of its kind in Virginia, but as being unexcelled in the whole South in its discipline and instruction.

Mr. Roller served from 1883 to 1885 as principal of the State Institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind in Staunton, Virginia; and since 1885 he has been principal and owner of the Augusta Military academy at Fort Defiance. He was for more than fifteen years a justice of the peace in his county magisterial district, and represented Augusta county as a delegate in the general assembly of Virginia during the years 1871-1872, 1872-1873.

Mr. Roller is a Presbyterian in his religious creed, and a member of the congregation of the famous "Old Stone Church," which, since the days of the pioneers in Augusta, has been a conspicuous landmark of Presbyterianism in the Valley.

In politics Mr. Roller is a Republican, having left the Democratic party on the state debt issue in the eighties. Mr. Roller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been connected for more than forty years, and in which he has filled all the chairs. He is an enthusiastic devotee of athletics in all forms; and encourages the playing of football and baseball by the pupils of his school, not only as conducive to physical health and well-being, but as no less calculated to develop manliness, courage and self-control in the player.

On October 27, 1874, Mr. Roller married Rosabell Judith Moorman. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

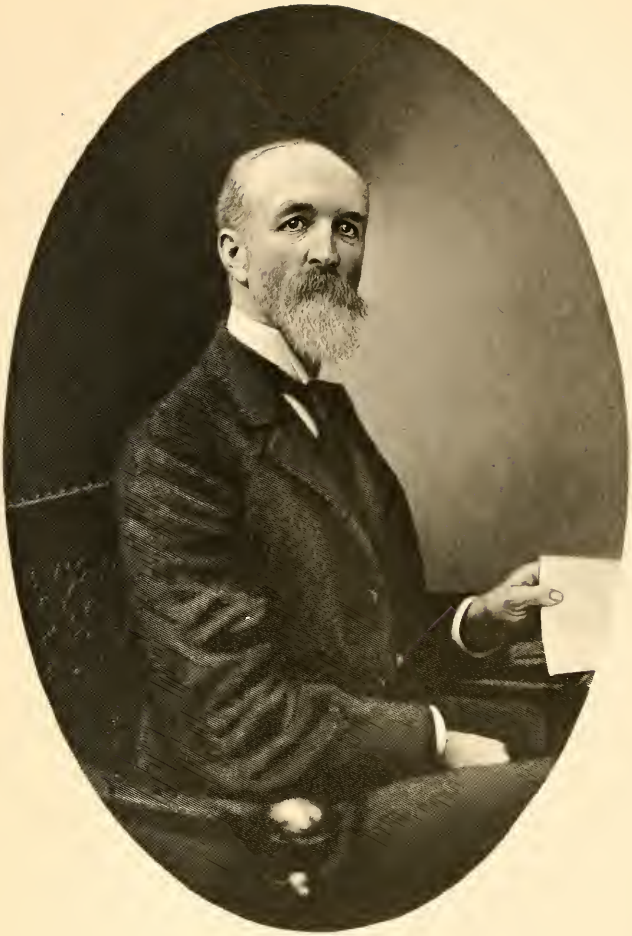
Since the above sketch was written Mr. Roller died at his home in Fort Defiance, Virginia, on August 26, 1907.

JOHN E. ROLLER

ROLLER, GENERAL JOHN E., was born at Mt. Crawford, Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 5th day of October, 1844,—the oldest of the eight children of Peter S. Roller, who was a great-grandson of the John Peter Roller, of Huguenot stock, originally from France, who came to Philadelphia in 1752. Jules Favre, who made for himself so large a place in the history of France in the last years of the last century, and Theophile Roller, who was for eighteen years pastor of the French Protestant church at Rome in Italy, were of the same stock. John Peter Roller, the first of the name in America, had married a descendant of John Wahlschmidt, one of the six missionaries sent by the Dutch Reformed church of Holland to work in America. Peter S. Roller, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of marked intelligence and sterling worth, one of the bench of justices of the county court of Rockingham. He had married a descendant of Christian Allebach, an early settler in the Perkiomen Valley, and of John Boneauvent, one of the "forgotten Huguenots," an early settler of Colebrook Dale.

John Peter Roller, the emigrant, with Peter Ruffner and others, settled in the beautiful valley of the Hawksbill, now in Page county, on grants obtained from Lord Fairfax. Later he moved to the North Fork of the great Shenandoah in Rockingham county, acquiring a large estate there. All his sons served in the Revolutionary army in the 3rd Virginia regiment.

Although the son of a large land owner who also owned many slaves, John E. Roller was trained in habits of industry and thrift from his earliest years. Fond of books, he made rapid progress when in school. From his German ancestors he inherited a sound and strong constitution and a sanguine and buoyant temperament. Even in his boyhood and early youth he felt the keen impulse of ambition. In 1861, when he was but sixteen years of age and was just prepared for a course at the University of Virginia, at the first call to arms he left for the nearest camp to enlist. He was so young that they would not muster



Faithfully Yours
John E. Roller

him in; but this did not discourage him; and he attached himself to Company I of the first Virginia cavalry, and began active service by taking part in the engagement of the first day of the first battle of Manassas. Known as the "infant of the regiment," his comrades say that he stood under fire like a veteran. In 1862 he was appointed a cadet in the Virginia Military institute, graduating with distinction on the 4th of July, 1863. Elected lieutenant of Captain Blackford's scouts, the death of Captain Blackford prevented his serving long in that company, and he was appointed lieutenant of engineers in the regular service. He was soon ordered to the institute as assistant professor, teaching Latin and mathematics to the young men who afterward distinguished themselves at Newmarket. Applying to be sent into actual service in 1863, he was ordered to Charleston, serving under Beauregard during part of the siege of that city, and accompanying General Beauregard to Virginia in the spring of 1864. Assigned to Hoke's division of the 4th corps of the army of North Virginia, as engineer officer, he was promoted two grades for his share in the campaign of 1864 and the defence of Petersburg. In the winter of 1864-1865, he organized Companies G and H of the 2nd regiment of engineer troops; and he commanded them until relieved by Major B. M. Harrod. He served in front of Richmond and Petersburg until the evacuation, April 21, 1865, when he was in the retreat with Lee's army. He was in the last line of battle, at Appomattox, and was there paroled.

General Roller led in the work of restoring his father's plantation which had been laid waste during the war. In September, 1865, he opened the old academy at Pleasant Grove; and managing with success the full school which soon assembled, he earned enough in this year to pay his way for the next year at the University of Virginia where he began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in August, 1867, and settled at Harrisonburg, Virginia. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Virginia senate, serving for four years; and young as he was, he became one of the leading members of the senate. Governor Gilbert C. Walker appointed him major-general of the state militia in 1872.

The court-house at Harrisonburg had been burned and most of the title records destroyed or mutilated. Much litigation involving titles resulted from the destruction of these records. General Roller was soon recognized as the leading land lawyer of his county, and was engaged in almost all these cases. A distinguished United States judge has said of him, "he has no superior as a land lawyer." In his good judgment, in his power to probe the minds and the character of witnesses, in his earnest and logical presentation of his case, with learning, dignity and intense interest, he has distinguished himself; and his practice has covered a wide field. Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., in 1905.

While entirely free from narrow sectionalism, General Roller has devoted much time and labor to developing the great natural resources of the South. He is the owner of mines and manufacturing plants, mineral and timber lands, and real estate and business houses in several Southern cities. He raised corn and wheat on his farms in Virginia, and cotton and cattle on his plantations and ranches in Texas. In the great industrial development which has established so many factories and workshops throughout the South, he has been a successful manager. At two of the plants owned by him goods are made which are exported to many foreign lands.

An aggressive lawyer and an active man of business General Roller has still taken time for historical research. He has studied especially the causes of German emigration to England and to America; and he has made an especial study of the characteristics and achievements of this German element in American life, particularly in Virginia and the South.

General Roller has collected a library of over two thousand volumes of old German books, songs, stories and hymns, catechisms and Bibles, histories general and local, books of science and of literature, which were owned by the early German settlers of America. He has written essays and delivered lectures which have thrown much light upon the good living and comfort, the merry-making, the religious fervor, deep piety, and missionary spirit of these American Germans; and he contrasts these elements with the solemn, stoical, Indian-fighting characteristics

of certain of the other pioneer elements. He is now engaged in writing a history of the German element in Virginia and the South.

An eloquent and polished speaker, he is often invited to the lecture platform; and his lectures upon "The German Element in Virginia," "Tersteegen"—"The Reflex Power of Missions," and upon "Michael Schlatter" and "Robert E. Lee," have been especially in request. In 1887, General Roller, led by his views upon the protective tariff, identified himself with the Republican party on the issue first presented in Cleveland's message for tariff reform. He is recognized by all as one of the leading men of his party in the South.

An elder of the Reformed church in the United States, he has for many years been an officer and director of the institutions of that church. He has served as a member of the noted committee which has successfully discharged the duty of forming a plan of federation of the churches which hold the Presbyterian form of government. General Roller is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, of the American Historical society, of the Southern History association, of the Virginia, the South Carolina and the Texas Historical society, and of the Pennsylvania-German Historical society. He is president of the Rockingham county Historical society.

On June 27, 1878, General Roller married Miss Margaret Rector Schacklett, who was a descendant of that striking Scotch-Irish pioneer, Samuel Henry, and of John Rector, first elder of the Reformed church in the United States. She died on the 12th of May, 1899, leaving two children, Frances Lewis, (now the wife of George G. Grattan, Jr.,) and Margaret Stuart. On November 11, 1896, he married Miss Lucy Brown Cabell, daughter of Patrick Henry Cabell, of the distinguished Virginia family of that name. Mrs. Roller is a prominent member of the daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Colonel Dames of Virginia. They have three young daughters.

Asked for suggestions to the young people of his state who wish to attain true success in life, General Roller offers these five maxims some of which came down to him from his forefathers:
1. "All that a man gets out of life that is worth having is what

he does for others." 2. "One hour of glorious life, is worth a century of inaction." 3. "Success without honor is no success whatever." 4. "It is the generous man, that prospers." And, 5, a simple maxim which embodies the optimism of his Christian faith and sanguine temperament, "Life is well worth living!"

The address of General Roller is Harrisonburg, Virginia.

GEORGE ROSS

ROSS, GEORGE, physician, surgeon and professor, was born on October 22, 1838, at Berry Hill, Culpeper county, Virginia, the residence of his grandfather, Colonel John Thom, colonel of Virginia forces in the War of 1812, and long a member of the Virginia state senate, who married Abby DeHart Mayo, of Powhatan Seat near Richmond. His parents were William Buckner Ross and Elizabeth Mayo Thom. The profession of his father was that of a farmer and his marked characteristics were self-reliance, intelligence and elegance of manner. His ancestors on both sides were prominent people, and among the best known representatives were Major William Mayo, the engineer, who laid out Richmond, and John Mayo, who was a member of the Virginia house of delegates from Chesterfield and Henrico for many years previous to the Revolution, and a member of the Constitutional convention of 1775 and 1776.

As a boy, George Ross enjoyed perfect health, and grew up in the country under the stimulating influence of his mother in a love of books and devotion to good and noble deeds. His parents were well off and he had no regular tasks, the entire extent of his manual labors being represented by three days' work in the harvest field. He was educated by private tutors till the age of seventeen and then attended for three years the Virginia Military institute, graduating therefrom in 1859. As his life work he chose at first the profession of an engineer, but yielded to the advice and persuasion of his uncle, Dr. William Alexander Thom to study medicine in his office near Eastville, Northampton county, Virginia. He studied with him a year and then attended the medical department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated July 4, 1861. While at the university he aided in organizing a military company of students known as the "Southern Guard," and on the evening of the passing of the ordinance of secession at Richmond, Virginia, in 1861, as first lieutenant commanding the company, marched it to Harpers

Ferry. He was much disappointed when the governor refused to enlist his company as a permanent part of the military forces of the state. He returned to the university, where, in July, 1861, by direction of its board of officers, he organized a training school for instruction in military tactics, including field and post duties. Later in the year he organized a battalion of artillery known as the "Piedmont artillery," but it was disbanded because of the inability of the Confederate government to furnish arms. In December, 1861, he entered the Confederate States army as assistant surgeon, and was assigned to the Banner hospital in Richmond, Virginia. He remained there until the spring of 1862, when by the order of the surgeon-general he organized "Crew's Factory hospital," in anticipation of the seven days' fight around Richmond, and was its executive head until he was transferred to the Chimborazo hospital in the fall of that year. In June, 1863, he was relieved from duty at Chimborazo and directed to report to the medical director of the Army of Northern Virginia then near Gettysburg. He was assigned by Dr. Guild to take charge of the Reserve hospital of the third army corps, and held this office for a month, when he was transferred to General A. P. Hill's staff, as associate medical director of that corps. While filling this position, he was present at the battles of Bristow Station and Mine Run and the skirmishes around Culpeper court-house and Liberty Mills. In March, 1864, he was detached from the Army of Northern Virginia and ordered to the Virginia Military institute, and was the surgeon in charge of its corps of cadets when they made their famous fight at the battle of Newmarket. He was present with his battalion when General Hunter burned the Military institute buildings, and later was at, though not in, the battle around Lynchburg. With his battalion he was on the lines around Richmond the night of the evacuation of that city.

After the close of the war, he returned to Richmond and resumed the practice of his professon, which he has pursued ever since. He has held numerous positions of honor and trust in many lines. He was a lecturer in the summer school of the Medical college of Virginia for eight years, filling the chairs of anatomy and minor surgery. He was appointed by Governor

Gilbert C. Walker a member of the first board of health organized in Virginia, and later, by Governor Fitzhugh Lee, he was appointed a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1890. In May, 1886, he organized the surgical service of the Richmond and Danville Railroad company, and was its chief surgeon until 1896, when he resigned. He is now the consulting surgeon of its successor, the Southern railway, and the district surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway. He organized the chair of obstetrics of the University College of Medicine in Richmond, and is now its professor emeritus of obstetrics. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and the medical director of the Order of Mystic Shriners in Virginia. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Westmoreland club, ex-president of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, ex-president of the Association of Surgeons of the Southern railway, member of the Richmond Academy of Medcine and Surgery, president of the Richmond German club, and is officially connected with various other organizations.

Dr. Ross has special tastes for reading and literature, and the works he has found most useful are Shakespeare, Burns, Milton, Moore, in poetry; Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, in novels; and Gibbon, Prescott and Macaulay in history; and biographies and books of travel. Among his contributions to current literature may be mentioned: "The History of Spinal Injuries Without Fracture," "Tetanus," "A Manipulative Mistake," "Internal Hemorrhoids," "The Congeners of Phagadena, and its Treatment with Turpentine."

In religion Dr. Ross is identified with the Episcopal Church and has been a vestryman in St. Paul's for nearly twenty years. In politics, he is a Democrat, who has always supported the party platform, except when William J. Bryan was nominated by the Democratic party in 1896, at which time he voted the Republican ticket. He will also vote against Mr. Bryan in 1908.

Dr. Ross's favorite exercise consists in driving and horseback riding, and his favorite amusement is chess. His experience in life induces the advice on his part to young men always to take counsel with "a good man and true" before engaging in any important business.

His biography has been published in the "History of the University of Virginia," Lewis Publishing company, (1904).

On February 26, 1863, he married Annie Elizabeth Beckham, of "Auburn," Culpeper county, Virginia, and by this marriage three children were born to him, of whom only two survive.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

Yours very truly,
Daniel Rucker.

PANNILL RUCKER

RUCKER, PANNILL, of Martinsville, Henry county, Virginia, for years president of the Rucker-Witten Tobacco company, chairman of the board of supervisors of Henry county, was born at Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia, on the 13th of May, 1867. He is the son of George McDaniel Rucker, a dry goods merchant of Lynchburg, and of Mrs. Susan Maria (Pannill) Rucker. Of his father's family, Ambrose Rucker and Benjamin Rucker were colonial justices of the peace for Amherst county, Virginia, between 1761 and 1768. In 1775 they were both selected as members of the county committee for Amherst county, who were chosen as twenty-one "of the most discreet, fit and able men of the county." Mr. Rucker's descent is in a direct line from Ambrose Rucker. His mother's family, the Pannills, trace their descent from one Painell, whose name is found on the battle roll of Battle Abbey. The name was afterward changed to Pannéll, and then to Pannill. He came to England with William the Conqueror. The family sided with the king in the war against Cromwell; and as a consequence the two brothers who had taken an active part in the civil war, emigrated to Virginia on Cromwell's accession to power. One of these settled near Norfolk; and the other, from whom Mr. Rucker is descended, settled on the Rapidan and changed his name to Pannill, while the Norfolk branch retained the earlier spelling, Pannell.

In his boyhood, Pannill Rucker was strong, vigorous and hardy; fond of outdoor sports. He attended the public schools at Lynchburg and the Moravian school at Salem, North Carolina. From his early years he was taught to do some work in the tobacco factory, even in his school days. His first position in business was at Penn's Store, Virginia, in the tobacco factory of G. Penn and Company. After a few years there, he organized, in 1893, the Rucker and Witten tobacco company, and from 1893, to 1905, he was president of that company. Since 1906, Mr. Rucker has given much of his time and attention to stock-

raising and agriculture; and he also has a wholesale grocery and a retail drug business.

Mr. Rucker has served two terms as a member of the Martinsville town council. In 1905, he was elected chairman of the board of supervisors of Henry county, and he still fills that position.

On the 16th of February, 1898, Mr. Rucker married Miss Frankie Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Stevens, of St. Louis, Missouri. They have had three children, of whom two are living in 1907.

Mr. Rucker is an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Westmoreland club of Richmond, of the Orinoco club, of Danville, Virginia; and of the Twin City club at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

In religious belief and church relations he is identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a vestryman of Christ's church of that denomination, at Martinsville. In his political relations, he is identified with the Democratic party; and he has never swerved from allegiance to the principles and the nominees of that organization. In 1900, he was a delegate from the fifth Virginia district to the National Democratic convention at Kansas City, Missouri.

He finds his favorite exercise and recreation in horseback riding and hunting. To the young people of Virginia he commends: "ambition, carefulness in details, and promptness in the transaction of all business."

WILLIAM BOWER SIMMONS

SIMMONS, WILLIAM BOWER, soldier and jurist, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, August 29, 1838. His father was Anthony K. Simmons, who was for many years justice of the peace under the old county court system. The earliest known ancestors of the family to locate in this country came from the Palatinate in the early part of the eighteenth century.

In early life William Simmons lived on his father's farm and during vacations assisted in cultivating the land. In the country schools he prepared for Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, which institution he attended for some time but from which he was not graduated, as he left at the opening of the Civil war and, in May 1861, enlisted as a private in company A, 28th regiment, Virginia volunteers. He was in active military service until June 18, 1864, when he was permanently disabled by a wound and was obliged to return home. He then engaged in teaching preparatory schools in his native county, meanwhile studying law. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar and from the first he has been successful in the practice of his profession. Of the books which have helped him most he names works on history and philosophy and later those pertaining to the law.

He never sought public office but has served as a member of the county board of supervisors, and was judge of the county court from 1873 to 1892 with the exception of one term, when a change in political sentiment caused his defeat.

Judge Simmons was married March 28, 1872, to Miss Sue Graybill. They have had nine children, of whom four are living. Their eldest son, James Edmond Simmons, was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war; was mustered into service May 20, 1898, and died in the United States military hospital at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 8th of the following October.

Judge Simmons is a prominent Mason and has held important offices in that order. In politics he has always been a Demo-

crat. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church, of which he has long been an honored member. At this writing (1908) he is in active practice of the law.

His address is Fincastle, Virginia.

...n or Mark Publishing Co
Washington, D.C.

Sincerely,
Richard L. Simpson

RICHARD LEE SIMPSON

SIMPSON, RICHARD LEE, doctor of dental surgery, from 1903 to 1905 a member of the Virginia state board of dental examiners, and since 1905 professor of dental surgery, crown and bridge work, in the University college of Medicine at Richmond, was born in Fincastle, Botetourt county, on April 21, 1873.

His father, J. Charlton Simpson, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a builder, and was exceptionally fond of the study of mathematics and mechanics. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Backenstoe) Simpson, was of Spanish descent. She died when he was quite young, but the loving care and influence of his foster mother, Mrs. J. F. Hickok, was an encouragement and inspiration to earnest effort, and in large measure accounts for his success in life.

As a young boy, he attended private and public schools at Fincastle. He was fond of books rather than of sports. Drawing, wood-carving, and the contriving of little mechanical devices and appliances, in his boyhood gave him keen pleasure.

From 1889 to 1891 he spent two years under Professor Charles B. Tate, at the preparatory school Montvale, Virginia. A scholarship from this school made practicable his attendance at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, 1891 to 1892, and he there distinguished himself by his work in physiology.

For the next year, he taught a public school at Laymantown, Virginia. For the three full sessions following, 1893 to 1896, he was a diligent student in the dental department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. During this course of study, he won three first prizes and three second prizes, in the seven prize contests open to him, one of them for the highest class standing in a class of fifty-four members.

Beginning the practice of his profession at Fincastle, in 1896, he continued actively the study as well as the practice of dentistry; and in papers and discussions before various dental societies

he did much to arouse discussion and to stimulate interest in the practical problems of dentistry, illustrating his papers and discussions by demonstrations as clinician on many occasions. Certain of his professional papers have been widely published; and one of them was recently translated and published in a French magazine, in Paris.

In 1907, at the centennial of Maryland university, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Dr. Simpson.

Among Dr. Simpson's inventions in dental surgery and practice may be named the following: a composite crown pin; a system of chisels and pluggers; a gold casting device; a system of crowning teeth, known as Simpson's hood abutment; a method for making anatomically banded crowns (the hat brim method); a method for overcoming the spheroiding of molten gold; a method for making anatomically perfect shell crowns; and a method for making accurate saddle-bridges.

Dr. Simpson has devoted much time and study to experiments testing the physical properties of dental metals, and the physical laws which govern dental structures, both natural and artificial.

On February 28th, 1901, Dr. Simpson married Miss Elma Walker, daughter of William T. Walker, M. D., and Mrs Fannie (Holladay) Walker.

Dr. Simpson is identified with the Presbyterian church, and in 1897 was ordained a deacon in the Presbyterian church of Fincastle, serving until 1905, when he removed to Richmond.

In politics, he is a Democrat. He is a Mason. He is a member of the Xi Psi Phi fraternity.

Dr. Simpson was one of the organizers of the Southwest Virginia Dental society, and was its first secretary and treasurer. He has served as president of the Virginia State Dental association; and he has been active in that organization since he began to practice dentistry. He is a member of the Richmond City Dental society; and of the Virginia Chemists' club.

Dr. Simpson's address is 1 South Third Street, Richmond, Virginia.

ROBERT MADISON SLAUGHTER

SLAUGHTER, ROBERT MADISON, M. D., physician, surgeon, and author, was born February 15, 1857, on a farm in Madison county, Virginia. His father, Thomas Towles Slaughter, M. D., physician and surgeon, practiced continuously for sixty-four years, and was noted for sterling integrity and modesty. His mother, who was his father's second wife, was Julia (Bradford) Slaughter, a woman of high intellectual attainments, character and ideals, was a strong influence in his life, especially on the intellectual side. His is a distinguished ancestry. His triple great-grandfather, Robert Slaughter, married Frances, daughter of Colonel Cadwallader Jones, and settled in Culpeper county, Virginia, about 1730. The line of descent is through his double great-grandfather, Robert Slaughter, who married Mary Smith; his great-grandfather, James Slaughter, who married Susan Clayton, and his grandfather, Philip Slaughter, a distinguished soldier in the War of the Revolution and citizen of Culpeper county, who married secondly Mrs. Elizabeth Brock (nee Towles). On the maternal side, his great-grandfather, General John Stricker, was a captain in the War of the Revolution and a general in the War of 1812, and an original member of the order of the Cincinnati (he has the original certificate of membership, signed by General Washington); his grandfather, John Bradford, of Baltimore, Maryland, was a lineal descendant of William Bradford, of distinguished English ancestry, who settled in Harford county, Maryland, very early in the eighteenth century.

He was reared in the country and was healthy, robust and active. Heredity, environment and personal preference united in giving him an early interest in medicine and a fixed and unalterable desire to follow in his father's professional footsteps. He had no youthful tasks involving manual labor, but voluntarily did some farm work when not at school. He had to overcome some difficulties to get his education, particularly the professional part of it. He acquired his primary and preparatory education,

1869-1876, at Locust Dale academy, Madison county, under A. I. Gordon, A. M., a noted instructor of that day; he was then a student of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1877-78, going thence to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated M. D., in 1879.

Immediately following his graduation he began practice in his native county, and from the start met with most flattering success. In 1884, he removed to Fairfax county, where he has since practiced, and by his ability and success has become widely known. From 1895 to 1900, he was attending physician and surgeon to the Alexandria, Virginia, hospital, and since 1894, has been a member of the state board of medical examiners, four times nominated by the Medical society of Virginia, and four times appointed by the governor, and his services on the board have been of inestimable value to the people of the state and highly commended by his professional brethren. He has been vice-president of the Medical society of Virginia, and since 1903, treasurer; has been president of the Fairfax county Medical society, president of the Medical society of Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia for two terms—1905-1907—and is an honorary member of the Piedmont (Virginia) Medical society. He is now engaged in writing, as he can find time, " The Medical and Surgical History of Virginia," and in preparing sketches of deceased distinguished Virginia physicians for a Cyclopedia of American Medical Biography to be published by Howard A. Kelley, Baltimore, Maryland. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The strongest influences in his life have been, in the order named, home, private study and contact with men in active life, especially members of his profession. He has that ardent love for his profession, without which no man can do his best as a physician.

He advises the young to take advantage of all opportunities to improve themselves, and young physicians, to seek hospital experience, and he urges upon all the cultivation of sound principles and correct habits.

On September 3, 1884, he married Fannie Chichester Innis; four children have been born to them, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Theological Seminary, Fairfax County, Virginia.

JOHN REDD SMITH

SMITH, JOHN REDD, was born in Martinsville, Henry county, Virginia, May 19, 1872, and his parents were James M. and Corinna Smith. His father's family on all sides was of old Virginia stock, his grandfather, John Redd, having been a major in the Revolutionary war, and a member of the Virginia legislature, voting for the resolutions of John Taylor, of Carolina, in 1798. His father was a supervisor of the county and commissioner of the same; generous, impulsive and kind-hearted.

In his childhood and early youth the health of John R. Smith was frail, but he loved outdoor sports; and though his early life was passed in the town, it was a country town, which was free from the temptations of the great city. He had no regular tasks, and he did nothing more than was required of a school boy, the son of parents in moderately good circumstances.

He attended Rufner's institute, Martinsville, Virginia, and from 1892 to 1895 was a clerk in the offices of the Norfolk and Western railway at Roanoke, Virginia. At the end of this time, guided by his own inclinations, he matriculated at Washington and Lee university, and studied law, graduating, after a two year course, in 1897, wth the degree of Bachelor of Law.

The same year he began the active practice of his profession in Henry county, and, in 1899, so great was his popularity that he was elected commonwealth's attorney of his county for a term of four years. At the end of this time he was reëlected, in 1903, for a term of equal duration. When this term expired he was again reëlected, defeating the ex-judge of the court before whom he had appeared as prosecutor and who was the nominee of the Democratic primary.

In politics he is a member of the Republican party, to which he has steadily adhered from the beginning, and in religion he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

His chief form of relaxation is supervising a farm distant two miles from his office, which he visits usually by walking.

He attributes his failures, such as they are, to his failure to do his entire duty as a man; and the lesson to young men is to be regular and conscientious. To elevate American ideals and to promote true success in life he advises that every young man should be impressed with the feeling that he is a part of the greatest government the world ever saw. The young man should be true to himself, and just to his fellow-men; he should frown upon the debauchery of public office and see that the ballot box, the tie that binds him to the government, is kept absolutely pure, and never hampered by prejudice, ignorance or injustice.

The address of Mr. Smith is Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.

WILLIAM ALBERT SMOOT

SMOOT, WILLIAM ALBERT, of Alexandria, Virginia, merchant and banker, was born in the town where he still resides, on the 30th of August, 1840. His father, James Egerton Smoot, was a farmer who married Miss Phoebe Cavaly Lowe.

His early life was passed in the country; and he knew a healthy, active and sturdy boyhood. On the death of his father in 1849, the family returned from the country to Alexandria in 1853 where for two or three years he attended the county school. He entered the private school of Mr. Caleb Hallowell, from which he was graduated in 1857, having given especial attention to the mathematics of the course. In August of that same year he began the active work of life as a clerk with the firm of Fowle and Company, at Alexandria, Virginia. For half a century Mr. Smoot has been identified with the business life of Alexandria.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he served (without pay) for about a year in Company A, 17th Virginia infantry, Confederate States army. During the rest of the war he served in Company H, 4th Virginia cavalry, known as the "Black Horse Troop." He was one of the sixteen who were detailed with Lieutenant Smith of the Black Horse troop for special service. During the war, from 1861 to 1865, he was wounded seven times in different engagements and skirmishes.

After the war he took up mercantile life in his native town, Alexandria. He has interested himself in the business and social life of the city. He has served for many years as president of the Columbia fire engine company of Alexandria.

On the 24th of April, 1866, Mr. Smoot married Miss Elizabeth E. Parrott. They had one daughter who survives her mother. On the 15th of October, 1873, Mr. Smoot married Miss Betty Carter McGuire. They have had three sons, one of whom died in infancy.

Mr. Smoot is a communicant of the Episcopal church and has served as vestryman and warden of Grace Church, and later of Christ Church, continuously for forty-one years.

Yours truly
W. A. Snook

He is president of the Avondale Railroad and Plaster company of Nova Scotia. He is a director in the Alexandria National bank. He has been for several years commander of the Robert E. Lee Camp Number 2, Alexandria, Confederate Veterans. From June, 1895, to October, 1896, he was grand commander of the grand camp of Confederate Veterans of the state of Virginia.

He finds his favorite form of exercise and relaxation from business in visiting his farm, "Caledon," on the Potomac river, and inspecting the farm, its crops and its stock.

Mr. Smoot's devotion to the interests of his state at the time of the Civil war; his long and continuous service in the business life and in the social and church life of his city, as well as his prominent identification with several of the most important financial enterprises of Alexandria, have rendered him a man of mark in the life of his section of the state.

ROBERT GOODE SOUTHALL

SOUTHALL, ROBERT GOODE, of Amelia, Amelia county, Virginia, attorney and counsellor at law, was born on the 26th of December, 1852, in the town where he still resides. His father, Dr. Philip Francis Southall, was a physician; and before the war he served as one of the county justices of the peace. His mother was Mrs. Eliza Jane (Goode) Southall. His earliest known ancestor in America was Colonel D'Arcy Southall, who came from England and settled in Henrico county, Virginia, about 1720.

His early life was passed in the country. He attended the schools near his home, and later was a student at the Washington academy, in Amelia county, where he was fitted for the University of Virginia, at which institution he took courses of study in law for two years, receiving the degree of B. L., in 1876.

He began the study of his profession at Powhatan courthouse, where he read law with Major Dance. Later he held a position in the Nottoway county clerk's office and continued to read and study law in the office of W. H. Mains. He began to practice law in Amelia county.

Mr. Southall has always been actively identified with the interests and the work of the Democratic party in his state. He has represented his state in the National presidential nominating conventions, of 1884, 1888, and 1896. He was elected to congress in 1902 as a Democrat from the Fourth district and served two terms. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Southall's influence has extended far beyond his native town, and his professional business and social relations are with Richmond almost as closely as with Amelia. He is a member of the Westmoreland club, of Richmond.

ALBERT WILLIAM STAHL

STAHL, ALBERT WILLIAM, naval constructor, United States navy, was born in New York city, on May 12, 1856, son of Jacob and Henrietta (Gerecke) Stahl. His parents were born in Germany but emigrated therefrom and settled in New York city where his father carried on a merchandising business.

The first twenty years of his life were passed in a city environment during which he prepared for and was graduated from Stevens Institute of technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, receiving the degree of mechanical engineer, in 1876. He then entered the United States Naval academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained from 1876 to 1880, and was graduated at the head of his class as cadet engineer, United States navy.

From 1880 to 1883, he was on duty as one of the engineer officers of the United States steamships Despatch, Galena, Quinnebaug, Lancaster, and Nipsic, principally in the Mediterranean, attached to the European Naval station. On his return to the United States in 1883, he was promoted to assistant engineer, United States navy, and after about six months duty at the bureau of steam engineering, he was, by order from the Navy department, transferred to Purdue university, Lafayette, Indiana, where he filled the chair of mechanical engineering from 1883 to 1887.

In the latter year he was appointed assistant naval constructor, United States navy, and assigned to special duty until 1889, during part of which time he was assistant instructor in naval architecture at the United States Naval academy. He was then transferred to the Union iron works, San Francisco, California, acting first as assistant inspector of the naval vessels being constructed at those works, and later was placed in full charge of the work. While filling this assignment he superintended the construction of the San Francisco, a four thousand ton cruiser; the Monterey, a four thousand ton monitor; the Olympia, a six thousand ton cruiser, afterwards employed by Admiral Dewey as

his flag ship at Manila bay; and the famous Oregon, a ten thousand ton battleship, which was so signally conspicuous in the late Spanish-American war. During the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, he was a member of the advisory council of the Engineer's congress held in connection with that international conclave.

During 1894 and 1895, he was on duty at the bureau of construction and repair, at the Navy department, Washington, District of Columbia, and was specially engaged in designing turrets for heavy guns. He introduced the oval-balanced turrets in the United States navy, and designed such turrets for the United States battleships Iowa, Kearsarge and Kentucky. From 1895 to 1901, he was in charge of the department of construction and repair at the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia. While at that yard he was assigned a very active and important part in the preparation of the navy for the war with Spain.

In May, 1901, he was transferred from the Norfolk navy yard to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, at Newport News, Virginia, as superintending constructor for the United States naval vessels building at those works. Here he superintended the completion of the Illinois, a ten thousand ton battleship; the Arkansas, a three thousand ton monitor; the Missouri, a twelve thousand ton battleship; and the building from start to finish of the West Virginia, and Maryland, fourteen thousand ton armored cruisers; of the Charleston, a ten thousand ton protected cruiser; the Virginia, a fifteen thousand ton battleship; the Louisiana, a sixteen thousand ton battleship; and the Minnesota, a sixteen thousand ton battleship. He was also in charge of the construction of the North Carolina, a fourteen thousand five hundred ton armored cruiser; and the Montana, a fourteen thousand five hundred ton armored cruiser, but was transferred from Newport News before these two ships were completed. From the summer of 1906 to the summer of 1908 he was head of the department of construction and repair at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and since he has been engaged in a similar capacity at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His career as a naval constructor nas been most creditable, and he has to his credit the construction of more naval vessels for the United States navy than any other officer.

Captain Stahl is the author of the following papers: "Utilization of the Power of Ocean Waves," read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; "Hydraulic Power for Warships," and "Experimental Test of Target Representing Armored Side of the United States Steamship Iowa," read before the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; and the "Spanish War as viewed from a Navy Yard," published in the Stevens Institute "Indicator," in April, 1899. In 1894 he published jointly with A. T. Woods, a text-book on "Elementary Mechanism," which has passed through many editions. In 1896, he patented, jointly with R. Gatewood, a novel form of wave motor, consisting of a vane so suspended as to follow the motion of the individual particles in the water of each wave.

He is a member of the Institution of Naval Architects, London, England; member of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; member of the United States Naval Institute; member of the Army and Navy club, Washington, District of Columbia; the Cosmos club, San Francisco, California, and of the Delta Tau Delta Greek letter fraternity.

In politics he is a moderately active Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian, having been for several years vestryman of Trinity church, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Captain Stahl's record in the naval service, and especially his professional and executive talents, have led to his promotion in the navy several times. He has now the rank of captain in the construction corps. His career has been characterized by sincerity, integrity, strict attention to duty and the conscientious discharge of the functions of a naval officer. His philosophy as to what a successful naval officer should be—"faithful in the service of his country, of high moral character, efficient in his profession, unvarying in the habits of obedience and command"—has been potent in shaping his own course, and realizing his own high ideals.

On December 18, 1884, he married Blanche Vinton, daughter of Judge D. P. Vinton, of Lafayette, Indiana. They have one child, David Vinton.

The address of Captain Stahl is Navy Department, Washington, District of Columbia.

WALTER LE CONTE STEVENS

STEVENS, WALTER LE CONTE, was born in Gordon county, Georgia, June 17, 1847, and his parents were Josiah P. Stevens and Ann Le Conte. His earliest ancestor in America was Guilliaume Le Conte from Rouen, France, who in 1690 settled in New Rochelle, New York. His father, Dr. Josiah P. Stevens, was a physician.

The subject of this sketch was a healthy boy whose early life until fifteen years of age was spent in a village, after which it was divided between city and country. He was fond of gun, horse and books, and especially so of ornithology. At fifteen years of age he was sent from his home in Liberty county, Georgia, to Columbia, South Carolina, where he was for several years under the influence of his kinsmen John and Joseph Le Conte, who were professors in South Carolina college. The war with the Federal government broke up the schools, and his elementary education during its continuance was much interrupted, but he did a good deal of voluntary study. For a few months he served in the Confederate army, beginning in September, 1864, and ending in April, 1865, but part of the time he was sick in the hospital. After the war was over he entered South Carolina college, and after an attendance of two years and a half he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1868.

His desire was to obtain a medical education, but the necessity for self-support made him a teacher, and in this way, becoming fond of the profession, he decided to adopt it as his life-work and force his way up to the top. Soon after graduating he became a private tutor, and the next year he had a select private school of a dozen pupils. After this he spent a few months at the University of Virginia studying chemistry, at the end of which time he was appointed instructor in Oglethorpe college, Atlanta, Georgia. He continued there till June, 1872, when, the college becoming pecuniarily embarrassed, he resigned and became a teacher of physical science in Chatham academy, Savannah, Georgia. This position he retained until 1876, when

he returned to the University of Virginia and spent one session there in the study of mathematics and physics. In July, 1877, he went to New York and supported himself several years by teaching private pupils and in various private schools, and for some time in Cooper institute. In 1882, he was called to the chair of mathematics and physics in Packer Collegiate institute, Brooklyn, where he remained till June, 1890. In July, 1890, he went to Europe and spent two years in the study of physics at the Universities of Strasburg and Berlin, and the Zurich Polytechnic. On his return he was called to the chair of physics in Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, New York, and held the position till June, 1898, when he began the duties of his present position at Washington and Lee university, as professor of physics.

Dr. Stevens has been a prolific writer and contributor to scientific journals. While doing private teaching in New York in 1881 he became interested in physiological optics and began the publication of a series of articles, giving his researches on the subject in the "Amercican Journal of Science" and the "London Philosophical Magazine." So meritorious were they that in recognition the University of Georgia in 1882 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which accounts for the fact that he did not apply for the doctor's degree when studying afterwards in Germany. His researches as published also caused his election to a fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the call to the chair in the Packer institute in Brooklyn. In this city he was associated with F. W. Hooper in the organization of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science. Since that time he has published many other contributions on scientific and educational subjects in different magazines—such as the "American Journal of Science," "London Philosophical Magazine," the "Journal of the Franklin Institute, the "Popular Science Monthly," "North American Review," the "Forum," etc. In 1886 he wrote a large part of "Appleton's Physical Geography," and in 1887, he edited and largely rewrote "Steele's Popular Physics." Between 1884 and 1890 he did a good deal of public lecturing on literary and scientific subjects in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and elsewhere, which

was continued to some extent from 1892 to 1898 after his return from Europe. Since coming to Virginia he has contributed occasionally to magazines, but has done little public lecturing.

Dr. Stevens has besides his other work made several inventions in connection with teaching or scientific investigation, but none have been put on the market for sale. Some have been described in the "American Journal of Science," and other journals.

After becoming a professor at Washington and Lee, he was put on the faculty committee on publication and has been college editor since 1900, being responsible as such for the annual catalogue and other official publications of the institution prepared in coöperation with the president.

He is a member of many societies and has held various positions of honor in them: Fellow since 1882, secretary section of physics 1893, vice president section of physics 1895, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences since 1887; member of the American Philosophical society since 1884; fellow of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences since 1889; fellow of the Royal (London) Microscopical society since 1889; member of the American Physical society since 1899; member of the Hamilton club (Brooklyn) from 1885 to 1890; one of the organizers, and first secretary of the Fortnightly club, Lexington, Virginia, from 1900 to 1902, and president from 1902 to 1903.

In religious matters Dr. Stevens is an attendant with his wife at the Episcopal church, but he is not a church member. In politics, he is an independent Democrat, who from the standpoint of the dominant faction was a gold standard recalcitrant from 1896 to the death of "free silver." Reading and travel furnish him with necessary relaxation, and locally he enjoys the Fortnightly club in Lexington probably more than any other mode of relaxation. His advice to young men desirous of strengthening their ideals and of attaining true success in life is "to acquire the habit of earnest and honest attention to some one thing; to have the courage of one's own convictions, and to carry them out in spite of probable unpopularity; to be systematic in all things; to be neat and clean in whatever one does; to be faithful to friends but to hold truth above friendship." In

estimating the relative strength of the influences which have molded his life he says that private study holds the first place, and to Joseph Le Conte he owes more than to any other man. As to books or special lines of reading which he has found most helpful he states that outside of the books on physics bearing immediately on his professional work as a teacher, probably Herbert Spencer's work on "Education" produced a stronger impression than any other one book. Buckle's "History of Civilization" and Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics" were also important.

On August 29, 1900, Dr. Stevens was married to Virginia Lee Letcher, daughter of John Letcher, the war governor of Virginia. His address is Lexington, Virginia.

REUBEN SMITH THOMAS

THOMAS, REUBEN SMITH, lawyer, was born March 19, 1843, on a farm, in Madison county, Virginia. His father, Reuben Thomas, a farmer, noted for his sterling integrity and independence, was a soldier under Captain William Smith of Orange county, Virginia, in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of New Orleans in 1814. He was also a magistrate for Madison county, Virginia, and for many years, until his death, he was presiding justice. His mother,—"my sainted mother,"— as he speaks of her—Eliza (Carpenter) Thomas, exerted a powerful and enduring influence for good upon his moral and intellectual life. On the paternal side his blood is English, and on the maternal side it is German.

In his case, the tastes of the boy clearly fore-shadowed the career of the man. Books and oratory were his delight in boyhood as they have been in maturer years. His love of and pride in Virginia have been marked traits throughout his life, and he never tires of telling the young to follow the examples of such Virginians as Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe, of the old days, and of Generals Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and James L. Kemper.

In 1859, when but little more than sixteen, he went to Charlestown, Virginia (now West Virginia), as a member of the Richardson guards, to assist in putting down the John Brown raid. When the Civil war began he was a student in an academy in Madison county and was looking eagerly forward to going to college. Instead of carrying out this plan he went to war, enlisting in the noted 7th Virginia regiment, organized and commanded by that gallant soldier, Colonel James L. Kemper, and he did his full share toward making the regiment famous. He was severely wounded in the knee at the battle of Gettysburg, in the brilliant charge of Pickett's division, of which his regiment was a part. In the engagement at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, he was captured. He was sent to Point Lookout, where he remained a prisoner until June 20, 1865, when he took the oath of allegiance and was released.

After the war he studied law in the office of his neighbor, friend, and former military commander, General James L. Kemper and attended the law school of Judge Brockenborough, in Lexington, Virginia. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and in August of the same year began the practice of law, in which he has succeeded well, from a professional point of view, though he has not become rich. He is well known throughout the state as a lawyer and as an effective public speaker. Personally, few men are more popular. He has been conspicuous in state politics for many years, taking an active part in all campaigns, both as a speaker and as a counsellor. He followed the late General Mahone into the readjuster movement, but as soon as the debt question was settled he returned to the Democratic party, or, as he put it, "to the house of my fathers," and has been on the stump for its candidates in every campaign since.

He gives his wife, a woman of scholarly attainments, credit for much of his success as a speaker, both in court and on the hustings, as he says she has aided him in preparing many of his best speeches. He is fond of outdoor recreation and in his young days was a noted fox hunter. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and commissioner in chancery and notary public for Greene county, Virginia.

He married May 28, 1867, Ella C. Hamm, daughter of J. C. Hamm and Lucy Hamm his wife. They have had six children four of whom, Lucie E. Thomas, who married H. W. Mayer, Dora Thomas, Marie Thomas, who married N. E. Durreste, and Raymond Thomas, are now (1908) living.

His address is Stanardsville, Greene County, Virginia.

EVERARD MOORE TODD

TODD, EVERARD MOORE, merchant and soldier, was born December 5, 1827, on "Old Town" farm, near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. His father, John Robinson Todd, farmer, served as a sergeant in the American army during the War of 1812, and was noted for his strong convictions for right and justice, traits he passed on to the son. His mother, Eliza (Armistead) Todd, was a good and true woman, whose influence for good upon his character was marked.

He is descended from John and Angelina Todd, who were residents of Southampton parish, Bermuda Islands. Their son, Captain Mallory Todd, founder of the Virginia family, (and grandfather of Everard Moore Todd,) ran away from home when a boy and went to sea, afterward owning vessels and trading with the colonies, which led to his settling in Virginia, a few years past the middle of the eighteenth century. The colonial house built by him, in Smithfield, and occupied by him until his death, 1817, is still (1908) owned and occupied by his descendants. He first married Angelina Mallory, who died after giving birth to four children all of whom died; then Ann Robinson of the Robinson Moore family of York county, Virginia; twelve children were born to them, and from them sprang the numerous Todds in Smithfield, Norfolk and other parts of Virginia.

Everard Moore Todd received his primary and preparatory education in private schools, and chose the law for a profession. In 1849, he entered the law school of Harvard university, and was graduated LL. B., therefrom in 1851. But, though fully educated for it, he never practiced law. Instead, he engaged in a business that made his name known to epicures in all parts of the world—the packing and curing of Todd (Smithfield) hams. This business is still (1908) continued under the firm name of E. M. Todd Company.

He served three and a half years in the Confederate army, as major, making a record that was a credit to him, both as a soldier and as a man. Previous to the Civil war Major Todd

was a Whig. Since then he has been a Democrat, but he has held no public office, except that of deputy collector of internal revenue, under the Cleveland administration. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He has always been robust, and delighted in all kinds of field sports until the natural infirmities of age caused him to seek his recreation in rest and quietness. His has been a long life of rectitude, honor, sobriety, and industry, during which he has at all times had the respect and esteem of the community in which it has been spent.

On November 22, 1854, he married Nannie R. Southall, who died on November 22, 1885. They had eight children of whom five are now (1908) living. On October 25, 1887, Mr. Todd was married to Mrs. Julia W. Carroll (née Dickson). They have one child now living.

His address is Main Street, Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

HARRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER

TUCKER, HARRY ST. GEORGE, LL. D., was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, April 5, 1853, and his parents were John Randolph Tucker and Laura (Powell) Tucker. On his father's side he is descended from a family which for three hundred years have held positions of high importance in the Bermuda Islands and in Virginia. The Tucker family is traced in England to William Tucker of Thornby, County Dwin. His son and heir, George Tucker, of Milton, near Gravesend in Kent county, was the father of George and Daniel Tucker who became very much interested in the fortunes of the English settlement at Jamestown. George Tucker was a member of the London company and Daniel Tucker was a leading colonist in Virginia and, in 1616, governor of Bermuda. The former's oldest son, George Tucker, emigrated, during the Civil war in England, to Bermuda and died there about 1662. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry St. George, Knight of the Garter and Principal King of Arms, whence the name—"St. George" in the Tucker family in Virginia. Then followed in direct line of descent St. George Tucker, member of the council of Bermuda, Henry Tucker (born February 13, 1683, married Frances, daughter of John Tudor, of New York, died December 14, 1734) also a member of the Burmuda council; then Colonel Henry Tucker also of Bermuda (born October 2, 1713, married Nancy Butterfield, and died in 1787); then St. George Tucker who came from Bermuda to Virginia, was a student at William and Mary, a colonel in the American army during the War of the Revolution, a professor in William and Mary college, and judge of the general court of Virginia, and married Frances (Bland) Randolph, mother of John Randolph, of Roanoke; then Henry St. George Tucker, member of congress of the United States, president of the state supreme court, and professor of law in the University of Virginia; finally John Randolph Tucker, father of the subject of this sketch, attorney-general of Virginia, member of congress and professor of law in Washington and Lee university.

On his maternal line, Mr. Tucker is descended from Colonel Levin Powell, a distinguished officer of the Revolution.

Mr. Tucker's youth was spent chiefly in Loudoun county, Richmond and Lexington. Like all Virginia boys, he was brought up not to despise manual labor, and during his life in Loudoun he cut wood, worked in the harvest, and went to the mill with the cart. He was very fond of all outdoor sports and was a real boy of the old Virginia type. He attended a preparatory school in Loudoun county; and when his father was made professor of law at Washington and Lee university, he entered that college, where, in 1875, he took the degree of Master of Arts, and, in 1876, the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Coming from a race of lawyers Mr. Tucker naturally decided to follow in the steps of his ancestors. In 1876 he began the practice of his profession in Staunton, Virginia, where he was very successful and speedily built up a large clientage. In 1888 he was elected to congress, where he continued till 1897, taking a leading part in the debates and was very popular with men of both parties.

In congress Mr. Tucker was the author of the constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the people, which passed the house for the first time in July, 1892; and July, 1894, in the subsequent congress. He was author of what was known as the "Tucker Bill," which repealed all Federal statutes that had been passed since the war interfering with the elections in the states. He served on the foreign affairs committee for four years, and Honorable W. L. Wilson has declared that the best speech Mr. Tucker ever made in congress was the one defending Mr. Bayard against a resolution of censure by the house for certain speeches which he made in England criticising the protective policy of our government. Perhaps, however, the best speeches he ever made were on the ten per cent. tax of the state banks, and against the unlimited coinage of silver at sixteen to one.

Mr. Tucker's position on the latter question lost for him the nomination to congress in 1897, and diverted his energies to the educational field. The chair of law at Washington and Lee became vacant about this time by the death of his father, and Mr.

Tucker was elected to fill the vacancy. He thus became the only man in America who was fourth in direct line in his family that had been a professor of law. On the retirement of General G. W. C. Lee from the presidency of Washington and Lee university, Mr. Tucker acted as president for a time, but, in 1902, resigned his chair of professor of law and accepted an invitation to become dean of the schools of law and diplomacy at Columbian university, (now the George Washington university), Washington, District of Columbia. He was also made agent by the Southern Educational association to canvass Virginia in behalf of the school system. But a new field soon opened and Mr. Tucker became, in 1906, the recipient of probably the greatest honor of his life. The project of a national celebration of the tercentennary of the settlement at Jamestown had engaged the interest and attention of the people of Virginia, and under the leadership of General Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Exposition company, the matter made great headway. At a critical time General Lee died, and it seemed that no one could be found in the whole South equal to the task of filling his place. Gradually all eyes became directed to Harry St. George Tucker, and it was recognized that in many ways he was the man fitted to succeed the distinguished nephew of the illustrious General Robert E. Lee at the head of the company. He was elected president, and immediately left Virginia for Europe to convey to the crowned heads the invitation of the government of the United States to share in the coming festivities. Mr. Tucker was well received in Europe, and in the tercentennial year there was seen in Hampton Roads one of the greatest collections of war ships ever beheld in the world.

Among the elements of character contributing to his success in life, first and foremost is his own native ability, and then to be noticed are his remarkable grace of manner, attractive speech and tactful action, which render him universally popular. His disposition received its strongest impress at home, where his father's example and conversation served to stimulate him to high purposes and noble achievement. Among the books which he has found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life are the Bible, and the works of Burns and Shakespeare. He is a mem-

ber of the Phi Beta Kappa society, founded at William and Mary college, in 1776, and in religious preference is a Presbyterian. He has been identified all his life with the Democratic party, and although he has differed at times with its leaders he has always bowed to the will of the majority and supported the party nominations.

Mr. Tucker inherits the literary tendencies of his ancestors and, in 1899, edited the work composed by his father on the Constitution which was published in two volumes by Callahan and Company, Chicago, Illinois. The university at Oxford, Mississippi; and Columbian university at Washington, have conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

For the benefit of young Americans who have the problems of life before them for solution, Mr. Tucker's advice is "Determine early in life one's business or profession and stick to it."

Mr. Tucker has been twice married. His first wife was Henrietta P. Johnston, daughter of Colonel William Preston Johnston, by whom he had seven children, and his second wife, who still survives, was Martha Sharpe to whom he was married January 13, 1903.

Mr. Tucker's address is Lexington, Virginia.

SPARREL TYLER TURNER

TURNER, SPARREL TYLER, merchant, farmer, stockman and legislator, was born September 19, 1846, on a farm in Floyd county, Virginia. His father, Charles H. Turner, farmer, was an honest and industrious man. His mother, Violet A. Turner, was a strong influence for good in his life. His ancestry is probably Irish, but the early family records were lost.

His home has always been in the county in which he was born. As a boy he was healthy, strong and active, and was very fond of hunting and fishing. But his play time closed early, as his father died when he was only ten years old, and the burden of caring for his mother and seven sisters fell largely upon him. As a consequence he had very little schooling, though he was ambitious to obtain an education. But he had grit and a desire to make money and be popular, and these qualities, when combined with industry, frugality and shrewdness, as was the case with Sparrel Turner, will go far toward securing success even where the knowledge of books is limited. His working chart was and still remains "Be honest, truthful and industrious; use ingenuity and be frugal; set your mark high and strive to make it."

In 1864, before he was eighteen years old, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and served with fidelity until the close of the war. When he left the army he returned to farming. As his means would permit he also engaged in stock raising, and by hard work, rigid economy, and careful management, he slowly but surely bettered his financial condition. Since 1883, he has also conducted successfully a general merchandising business, in Smart, Floyd county, and has built up an extensive trade and secured a business reputation that reaches beyond county lines.

He has been active in politcs as a Republican, and was elected to the Virginia house of delegates in 1893, and twice reëlected, serving until 1898. Since 1902 he has been state senator for Floyd county. His party being in the minority during his en-

tire service has prevented his name being associated with any successful legislation; but among his colleagues he has earned the reputation of being a faithful and conscientious legislator, always ready to do his whole duty at the cost of any personal inconvenience or sacrifice. Among his constituents, most of whom have known him all his life, he is remarkably popular. He has never been defeated in a political contest, and has never failed in any business undertaking. His success has been fully deserved.

On October 7, 1877, he married Flora Alice Thomas. They have had nine children, of whom eight are now (1908) living.

His address is Smart, Floyd County, Virginia.

ALBERT HENRY TUTTLE

TUTTLE, ALBERT HENRY, scientist and educator, was born at Cuyahoga Falls in Summit county, Ohio, November 19, 1844, whence his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, in his eighth year. His father was Henry Blakeslee Tuttle, a merchant of high integrity and fine executive ability, who declined to occupy public position, although frequently offered the opportunity by his fellow-citizens. His mother was Emeline Reed.

His earliest paternal ancestor in America was William Tuttle, of New Haven, Connecticut, who emigrated from England to the New World in 1636; and on his mother's side his first ancestor was also an Englishman, John Reed. Professor Tuttle counts among his ancestry a number of the leading men who made the New Haven colony.

His youth, which was spent chiefly in a city, was characterized by a fairly good physical condition and state of health; and in spite of his urban surroundings he evinced from an early age a special fondness for nature study. There were no regular tasks devolved upon him which required manual labor, beyond the ordinary household duties of a lad in a well to do home.

He attended the Cleveland high school, in Cleveland, Ohio; and later the Cleveland institute. Then he became a student in the State college of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1868, and with that of Master of Science in 1870. After his graduation from the State college of Pennsylvania he pursued post-graduate studies at Harvard university from 1870 to 1872;and in 1882-1883, he was a post-graduate student in Johns Hopkins university.

Professor Tuttle entered upon his distinguished career as an educator in the capacity of a teacher of natural science in the State Normal school at Plattsville, Wisconsin, in 1868, and taught there for two consecutive sessions. From 1870 to 1872 he was an instructor in microscopy in Harvard college; and in 1872 he was professor of zoology and geology in the State college of

Pennsylvania. In 1873 he was called to the chair of zoology and comparative anatomy in the Ohio State university, where he continued to teach until 1888, when he was elected professor of biology in the University of Virginia, a position which he has filled with ability and distinction, and which he now holds.

In the War between the States Professor Tuttle served for three months as a private soldier in the 8th battery of the Ohio National guard.

He has written and published an "Introduction to the study of Bacteria" (1895); and "Elements of Histology" (1898); and has contributed various articles and papers to scientific journals.

He is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities. He is an independent Republican in politics, and is a Congregationalist in religious affiliation. His recreations in the past have been hunting and fishing. He is now a golf player.

Professor Tuttle married in Paris, France, August 7, 1873, Kate Austin Seeley; and of their marriage have been born three children, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

JOHN NOTTINGHAM UPSHUR

UPSHUR, JOHN NOTTINGHAM, M. D., physician, surgeon, and educator; was born February 14, 1848, in Norfolk, Norfolk county, Virginia. His father, George Littleton Upshur, M. D., physician and surgeon, was for many years one of the most prominent members of his profession in Virginia, and surgeon United States Marine hospital, Norfolk, and was noted for indomitable courage, energy, application, and the purity of his life, characteristics transmitted by him in a marked degree to the son; his mother, Sarah Andrews (Parker) Upshur, a woman of high intellectual attainments and spirituality, influenced his life strongly, both intellectually and morally. He is of full-blood English stock; and his first American ancestor, Arthur Upshur, came from England and settled in Accomac county, Virginia, about 1645. Among the more distinguished kinsmen of his name Judge Abel P. Upshur, was, besides being an eminent jurist, secretary of the navy and secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet.

His early life was spent in Norfolk. As a boy he was ambitious, and, inspired by his admiration of the career and character of his father, and by his own inclination, and encouraged by the advice of an uncle, he decided to follow in his professional footsteps. He received his primary education in the common schools of Norfolk; then attended Norfolk Military academy, and later the Virginia Military institute, Lexington, of which he was an honorary graduate in 1864. Lack of means, incidental to the ravages of the Civil war, kept him from school for eighteen months, but during this time he worked on a farm and studied medicine. During the session of 1866-1867 he was a student at the University of Virginia, and in the fall of the latter year he entered the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1868. The following year he was resident interne at Howard's Grove hospital, Virginia, after which he began the practice of medicine in Richmond, where he speedily earned a place in the front rank of his profession.

In addition to his large private practice, he has filled the following chairs in the Medical college of Virginia: acting and adjunct professor of medicine, 1882-1883; professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1884-1894; clinical lecturer on women and children's diseases, 1884-1892, and professor of medicine, 1894-1899. He has written a book "Disorders of Menstruation," published in 1886, and many medical papers, all of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. He delivered the oration at the unveiling of the New Market monument, Lexington, in 1903. He was a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute, 1903-1906; president of the Richmond academy of medicine and surgery, 1897; president of the Tri-State Medical association of the Carolinas and Virginia, 1900-1901, and of the State Medical society of Virginia, 1902-1903. He is honorary fellow of the Medical society of Virginia; the Tri-State Medical association of the Carolinas and Virginia, and of the Medical society of West Virginia. He was a member of the ninth International Medical congress, 1887, and of the first Pan-American Medical congress, 1893. He has invented two surgical instruments. He is a Mason, up to and including the Knight Templar degree, and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat, but when finance was the supreme issue he sided with the gold wing of the party.

The most potent influence in his life has been contact with men, which aroused in him a desire to excel. He thinks every young man should be taught to have singleness of purpose and a laudable ambition to succeed, backed and sustained by purity of life; temperance in everything; total abstinence from alcohol in every form, tobacco and drug, and reverence for woman, and the Sabbath.

He has been married twice; first, November 19, 1873, to Lucy Tucker Whittle, daughter of Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle, Bishop of Virginia; second, December 11, 1879, to Elizabeth S. Peterkin, only child of William S. Peterkin of Baltimore, Maryland. Four children, one by first and three by second marriage, have been born to them, all of whom are now (1908) living.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

GEORGE WILLIAM WALKER

WALKER, GEORGE WILLIAM, professor of Latin in the Virginia Polytechnic institute at Blacksburg, Virginia, was born in Berkeley county (then Virginia, now West Virginia) on the 5th of October, 1843. His father, James Thompson Walker, was a farmer, a man of ample means, of great firmness, integrity and industry, and keenly interested in giving his son the best opportunities for an education. His mother was Mrs. Eliza (Bowers) Walker.

His ancestors are Irish on his father's side and on the side of his mother, German. They came to Virginia just after the Revolutionary war. On both sides, the members of these families have been known for their religious character, their strong common sense and their industrious habits.

James Walker had a hearty and happy boyhood. He was fond of observing natural phenomena, even in his early boyhood; and while still a young boy he took notable pleasure in listening to public speaking on political as well as religious themes. His father was wise enough to teach him to work upon the farm; and while he attended school, light duties were daily assigned him in connection with farm life. He was notably fond of the study of nature and literature; and while a boy working on his father's farm he used often to spend the whole evening in reading Virgil for pleasure after a hard day's work upon the farm.

He served in the Confederate army for three years during the Civil war. At the close of the war, his father furnished the means for him to prosecute his studies at college. Entering Hampden-Sidney college in 1865, he completed the full four years' course of study in three years, and was graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1868.

In the fall of that year he began a course in theology at Union Theological seminary in New York city, but his health failed him in 1869 and he was compelled to give up his theological course and to spend some months in retirement at Pulaski county, Virginia, to regain his health.

He began his professional work as a teacher while residing at Pulaski county, engaging in the work at first as a pastime, until he should be able to continue his theological studies. The work of teaching proved exceedingly attractive to him; and he soon decided to make it his life work. For eighteen years he conducted a private school of his own. In 1898 he was appointed to the chair of Latin in the Virginia Polytechnic institute at Blacksburg. Since 1905 he has been full professor of Latin. In addition to the work of his own department in the institute, Professor Walker has taken an active interest in other educational institutions. For the last seven years he has been a trustee of the Farmville Female Normal school, having been appointed by Governor Tyler on November 26, 1901, and reappointed by Governor Montague on July 1, 1904, and by Governor Swanson on July 1, 1906. For four years he was president of the Virginia State Sunday school association.

On the 6th of August, 1872, he married Miss Emma Wysor, of Pulaski county, Virginia. They have had eleven children, all of whom are living in 1908.

Professor Walker was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity in college. He is a master Mason of his lodge. Of his political affiliations he writes, "I was born a Democrat, have lived a Democrat, and shall die a Democrat.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, South. For some years, Professor Walker found his favorite form of exercise in work upon a farm, and he still enjoys the work of gardening as relaxation and exercse.

To his young fellow-citizens of Virginia he offers this advice for the attainment of true success in life: "Honesty in life and purity of character are the foundation virtues. Industry is invaluable. While intelligence is a powerful force for success, it is honesty in work and life that will most surely win success. Be thorough in whatever you undertake to do."

The address of Professor Walker is Blacksburg, Virginia.

GUSTAVUS MICHAEL WALLACE

WALLACE, GUSTAVUS MICHAEL, son of Gustavus Brown and Emily Travers Daniel Wallace, was born February 15, 1849, in Stafford county, Virginia. His earliest known ancestors in America were the following:

Dr. Gustavus Brown, who came from Scotland to Maryland in 1708 and settled at Rich Hill, Charles county. His ninth daughter Margaret, the daughter of his second wife, married Thomas Stone. Travers Daniel, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, a native of Virginia, married Mildred, the daughter of Thomas Stone.

Dr. Michael Wallace, who came from Scotland to Charles county, Maryland, in 1734. He married Elizabeth, the eighth daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, and settled at Ellerslie, in Stafford county, Virginia, where Gustavus Wallace now lives.

Colonel Joseph Ball, who was born May 24, 1649, in England and came, in his infancy, to Virginia. Here with his parents he lived at Epping Forest, in Lancaster county. From his daughter Hannah, who married Rawleigh Travers, is descended Travers Daniel, grandfather of Gustavus Michael Wallace.

Gustavus Brown Wallace, father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, who in 1874 represented his county in the state legislature of Virginia. He was a man of fine judgment, and of unusual executive ability.

The early life of Gustavus Michael Wallace was passed in the country. Though slight in build, he was noted for agility and was fond of boyish sports and amusements. He was carefully nurtured but, during and after the war, he, like so many other Southern boys, found manual labor a necessity. Through its practice, however, he developed energy which has contributed materially to his subsequent success. He was blessed with a good mother, who trained him for a life of usefulness. He attended the private schools of his neighborhood and, later, Richmond college. In 1870, he studied in the University of Virginia, and, in the following year, in the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of M. D.

Circumstances, combined with the desires of his parents, led him to adopt the profession of medicine. Immediately after graduating he entered upon the work of a practitioner of medicine in Stafford county, Virginia, which he continued for a number of years. Later, however, he abandoned medicine and became a farmer. In December, 1897, and again in December, 1901, he was elected a member of the Virginia state senate on the Democratic ticket.

On June 25, 1872, Mr. Wallace married Dora Ashby Green; three children have been born to them, all of whom are now living.

His address is Falmouth, Stafford County, Virginia.

EDMOND WARE WARBURTON

WARBURTON, EDMOND WARE, was born October 3, 1861, in James City county, Virginia, and his parents were Robert Warburton and Martha Ware, his wife. Both his father and mother came of families settled at a very early period in the colony of Virginia. His first ancestor on his father's side was Thomas Warburton, who patented 200 acres, in 1664, on Powhatan creek in James City county. John Warburton, of James City county, a descendant, married about 1710 Frances Booker, daughter of Richard Booker, of York county, by Margaret Lowry, his wife, daughter of William Lowry, one of the magistrates of Elizabeth City county and Frances Purifoy, a granddaughter of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Purifoy, a member of the Virginia council in 1631, and who came of the Purifoy family of Leicestershire, England, one of whom was created a baronet in 1661. According to the family account, John Warburton, their son, married his cousin, Miss Barret, of Barret's Ferry, and had two sons—John Warburton, who was a member, in 1774, of the James City county committee of safety, and Benjamin Warburton, who married Mary Cary Higginson, daughter of Robert Higginson and Mary Cary, of Warwick. Robert Higginson was a member of the committee of safety for James City county, in 1774, and was descended, it is believed, from Captain Christopher Higginson, "a near kinsman of the Bishop of Ely." Their son, John Warburton, married Miss Cowles, and their son, John Cowles Warburton, married Mary E. Harris, daughter of Samuel Harris and Mary Travis, daughter of John Travis and Judith Langhorne, of Warwick, and they were the parents of Robert Warburton, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Warburton's mother, Martha Ware, was daughter of William Walker Ware, of James City county, and Letitia Power Gregory, sister of Judge John M. Gregory, who was acting governor of Virginia in 1840. Among his ancestors on this side were Major Joseph Croshaw, a burgess for York county; Dr. Henry Power, of whom a long pedigree reaching far back in England

is preserved; and Ralph Graves, who is still represented in Virginia by many respectable descendants of the name.

Robert Warburton, his father, was a man of marked energy and will power, and his occupation was that of a farmer and lumber merchant. The son was born in the country, was healthy and strong, and his amusements in childhood and youth were hunting and fishing. Owing to the war his education was confined to the country schools, which he attended till his nineteenth year. While thus engaged, he also assisted his father in farm work and in the lumber business.

At twenty-one years of age he began work on his own account, and, believing that the lumber business was both lucrative and interesting, he devoted himself chiefly to this pursuit. His strong practical good sense soon achieved a great success, and it was not long before he was regarded as one of the leading lumber men of the Peninsula. Since 1900 he has been president of the Virginia Cordwood association, and since 1903 vice-president of the Peninsula Bank of Williamsburg. In 1905-1906 he was president of the Williamsburg Knitting Mill company, and at the present writing he is president of the Williamsburg board of trade.

Mr. Warburton has been a faithful supporter of the Democratic party, having filled numerous local political offices. He was for a long time a member of the James City school board; from 1899 to 1904 he was a member of the Williamsburg city council; and at the present date he is mayor of that ancient city, a position to which he has been twice elected.

He is a member of the Westmoreland club in Richmond, and past master of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M.

While not a member of any religious denomination, he prefers the Episcopal church in Williamsburg, of which he has been vestryman. He is fortunate in having a business that affords him plenty of exercise and amusement, but sometimes he resorts for special relaxation to fishing and hunting—the sports of his youth. He tells young men that the secret of success in life is " to stick to one's purpose," " select the business you like most and never give up." In estimating the influences which have most determined his success in life he puts, as first, contact with men

in active life, as second, early companionship, as third, home surroundings, and, as fourth, school.

On January 27, 1887, he married Rosa L. Jones, of James City county, who died February 3, 1896, leaving four children, who still (1908) survive.

His address is Williamsburg, Virginia.

JOHN S. WEBB

WEBB, JOHN S., of Disputanta, Prince George county, Virginia, civil and mining engineer, railroad construction engineer, and inventor and patentee of the Combined Rail-Joint and Chair, was born in Prince George county on July 24, 1848. His father, Samuel Gibson Webb, is a farmer, a merchant and a dealer in real estate, who served as postmaster at Disputanta before the war and as postmaster of Chuckatuck, Nansemond county, after the war; was chairman of the Readjuster party; and, in all that he undertook, was characterized by energy, promptness, sound judgment of men and efficient management of business affairs. His mother was Mrs. Catherine (Heath) Webb. Among his ancestors, the Heaths came from England and the Bairds from Scotland. Sir Robert Heath; Major Henry Heath of General Washington's staff; and Edwin Baird were among his prominent ancestors of colonial days on his mother's side; while on his father's side are Hardman Webb who came from England before the Revolution, and Judge John Robinson of Greenville county, Virginia, a captain in the War of the Revolution. The Heaths and the Bairds have had in successive generations numerous descendants along the coast of Virginia through Dinwiddie and Prince George counties, Petersburg, and in Richmond, Virginia.

Born and reared in the country, John Samuel Webb in his early boyhood suffered from "every sickness incident to childhood." As he grew older, his health improved. He was exceptionally fond of horses in his boyhood, and throughout his life has been a noted horseman and a good judge of horses. Apt at figures, his father, who was his first teacher, was inclined to pass over to the boy even before he was in his teens some of the responsibilities and duties of the two offices which he held, acting postmaster, and dispatcher and agent of the Norfolk and Western railway. The women teachers of the school he early attended were not exceptionally good in mathematics, and at twelve years he was taken out of the school room, and before he had ever seen

an algebra, unfitted as he was, was entered a student at the Virginia Military institute—a state cadet. It was a month before he could procure a copy of an algebra; but he overtook his class and was graduated from the institute in 1867. He lost a year and a half by reason of the war. He served with the cadets of the Virginia Military institute, and took part in the battle of Newmarket. Returning to the institute after the war, (in October, 1866) he overtook the class which was half through the course, and was graduated in July, 1867, having acted as cadet quartermaster. His favorite studies at the institute were mathematics, history and geology. At graduation he received the diploma given by the dialectic society (an honor awarded to but one member of each class) for " the most useful member of the graduating class."

In June, 1868, he began active railroad work as a "statistical" for the South Side railroad, stationed at Petersburg, Virginia, under General William Mahone. Having organized the statistics of the tonnage business of the road so that a prompt and exact report could be made to the Virginia legislature, he found himself so attracted to the study of railroading and railroad engineering that he determined to fit himself for the career of a civil and mining engineer.

His first practical railroad work was in surveys for the Cumberland Gap extension of that railroad, under General Mahone's presidency. In 1874 to 1875 he was engaged in construction of the Cincinnati and Southern railway, part of this embracing the iron viaduct and iron bridge over the Kentucky river at " The Towers," then the highest railroad bridge in the world, and also the longest single span railroad bridge then in existence—being the bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati—with a span of 500 feet.

He served on the Dayton and Southeastern railroad from 1876 to 1877. In 1879 he was nominated city engineer of Dayton, Ohio. In 1878 he was stationed at various points in the construction of the Lake Erie and Louisville railway, doing meanwhile some work as surveyor for towns in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As chief engineer of a branch of the Seaboard in 1882; as chief engineer of the A. & D. railway from 1885 to 1886;

as chief engineer of the Great Western Air Line from Charlotte, North Carolina to Norfolk, Virginia, where his work brought him much praise from the press of the state as well as from railroad experts; and on construction of the Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western railway under chief engineer, W. W. Coe, Mr. Webb added to his experience and to his professional reputation.

Returning to East Virginia, from 1890 to 1893 he was engaged in real estate and personal business in the neighborhood of Petersburg and Norfolk. He then became general inspecting engineer of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad, extending from Richmond to Ridgway, North Carolina. The next three years were spent in securing and developing a belt of timber for future exploitation. He was appointed in 1905 to take charge of the rebuilding and betterment of the Piedmont middle link of the old east and west railroad, called the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line division. On returning to his home, he found that the time had come to market the lumber from the timber tracts which he had secured; and he began at once to realize upon that purchase, disposing of a large measure of his holdings to advantage, and repeatedly declining propositions to engage again in engineering.

Mr. Webb was county surveyor continuously for years while engaged in railway construction in different states, the county refusing to accept his resignation.

During the Spanish American war, the secretary of war designated Mr. Webb for engineer service. As early as 1881, he had been placed in charge of the Cumberland River improvements, twenty-five miles below Nashville. He has recently been called to take charge of the electric, or trolly, line survey for connection of Norfolk, Portsmouth and interurban lines with Petersburg, Richmond and suburan lines.

Mr. Webb has compiled a work on "Transportation, Operation and Construction of Railways." He is the inventor of the "Improved Combined Rail-Joint and Chair," making "a continuous rail," which was patented March 8, 1905, and on which the inventor holds United States patents, patents in Canada, and in France; while the patent is applied for in Great Britian.

By political conviction Mr. Webb is allied with the Democratic party although his engineering work has made his residence at any point so short in duration that he has seldom voted. He is interested in promoting immigration, principally Bohemian, to the eastern part of Virginia.

By religious conviction he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He is a member of "The Elks." He declares himself "by nature a lover of horses, dogs and of all pets; fond of all kinds of shooting, and at times of fishing." To the young people of Virginia he offers this advice: "Speak the truth at all hazards. 'Slow but sure is most secure.' Take the same interest in your employer's work that you would in your own. Hold to your engagement until your work is fully completed; do not leave it partially done in such a way that your sucessor may ruin your work and reflect upon the part that you have already done. Discharge all your duties without fear and without favor."

His address is Disputanta, Prince George County, Virginia.

JAMES LOWERY WHITE

WHITE, JAMES LOWERY, was born May 30, 1833, in Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia. He is the son of James Lowery and Margaret R. White (née Preston). His father was a farmer and merchant. He held no public offices but was highly regarded as a business man. He died in early life.

The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were Scotch-Irish. They included the Prestons who lived in Virginia and the Whites who lived in Pennsylvania.

James L. White attended for a while the Abingdon Male academy. In 1850 he entered the Virginia Military institute, from which he was graduated three years later. In 1853-54 he attended the University of Virginia. He afterwards studied at the Jefferson Medical college, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1855.

He began the active work of life as a physician at Abingdon, Virginia, being drawn by personal preference to enter this pursuit. He has since followed this profession. He is a member of the Medical society, and in the year 1880-81 he served as its vice-president.

Dr. White has seen military service, having been a volunteer captain in the 37th regiment of Virginia infantry during six months of 1861. He was then commissioned a surgeon of the Confederate States army and served as such until the close of the war.

Dr. White is a Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum and a Knight of Honor. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian.

On September 21, 1864, he was married to Miss L. E. Jackson.

His address is Main Street, Farmville, Virginia.

WILLIAM HETH WHITSITT

WHITSITT, WILLIAM HETH, D. D., LL. D., was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, November 25, 1841. His parents were Reuben Ewing Whitsitt and Eurydice (MacFarland) Whitsitt. His father was a man of sturdy character, industrious, honest, wisely economical and of elevated sentiment. He was honored by his neighbors and friends with various positions of local trust and importance. The Whitsitts, originally known as Whiteside, were Scotch-Irish. William and Elizabeth (Dawson) Whiteside, the American progenitors of the family came to this country from County Antrim in the north of Ireland after the year 1731. William Whiteside patented four hundred acres of land in Albemarle county, Virginia, on March 15, 1741. The name was changed to Whitsitt by William Whiteside II during his residence in Amherst county, Virginia, from which point he moved to Tennessee, dying in Nashville in 1811. His son, James Whitsitt, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Baptist minister of distinction in Tennessee.

The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on his father's farm in which he took much interest, and he attended the district school in the neighborhood. One incident of his boyhood which deeply impressed him was the building in 1848 of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad through his father's farm.

While he owed much to the strong and upright father, the mother's influence was controlling, especially in moral and spiritual matters, and after his eleventh year he was entirely in her charge. He attended successively the district school on his father's farm, Mt. Juliet academy in Wilson county, Tennessee, and Union university, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. From the last he received the degree of A. M. in 1861. After the war he spent one session at the University of Virginia. He was a student at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary (then located at Greenville, South Carolina) 1867-69. He then spent a year (1869-70) at the University of Leipsic and a year (1870-71) at the University of Berlin. In Leipsic he came under the influence

of Professor George Curtins and in Berlin he was greatly influenced by Professors Johann Gustav Droysen, Ernst Curtins and Isaac Augustus Dorner.

In 1873 Mercer university (Georgia) conferred upon him the degree of D. D., and in 1887 three institutions, namely, Georgetown college, Kentucky; William Jewell college, Missouri; and Southwestern Baptist university, Tennessee, honored him with the degree of LL. D.

Dr. Whitsitt's life work has been teaching. In 1861 he was made principal of Forest Hill academy in Williamson county, Tennessee. In 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in the 4th Tennessee cavalry, Confederate States army, and was later elected chaplain in which capacity he served until May 11, 1865. After spending several years in special studies in this country and abroad he was elected in 1872 professor in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, then located at Greenville, South Carolina but later moved to Louisville, Kentucky. In this position he served with eminent success until 1895 when he was elected president of the institution, succeeding Dr. John A. Broadus. This position he resigned in May, 1899. In June, 1901, he was elected professor of philosophy in Richmond college, which post he now (1908) holds.

In his long and useful career as teacher Dr. Whitsitt has been remarkably useful. Serving in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary for twenty-seven years he had a large share in the training of a great multitude of ministers of the Gospel who have held and many of whom still hold important pulpits all over our own land, while not a few are missionaries to other lands. In his more recent career at Richmond college he has powerfully influenced the lives and characters of hundreds of young men.

He has been so absorbed in the work of teaching that he has found little time for writing, though the religious press and other periodicals have been frequently enriched by his quaint and graceful pen. Among the books he has given to the public are "Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wallace," published in 1888, "Question in Baptist History" (1896), "Annals of a Scotch-Irish Family; the Whitsitts of Tennessee" (1904).

Dr. Whitsitt is a man of scholarly temperament and tastes, a lover of old books, and is never happier than when reading in their own tongues the classic authors. At the same time he keeps fully abreast of modern literature, reading the great books and the great reviews, not only of America and England but of Germany, for which people and language he has a strong attachment.

In politics he has been usually identified with the Democratic party, though he holds himself free from blind partisanship and has on occasions exercised his freedom in voting for the candidate of some other party.

His genial and lovable character has endeared him not only to thousands of old pupils who think and speak of him with affectionate reverence but has won and tenaciously holds for him the sincere friendship of colleagues and acquaintances.

Dr. Whitsitt was married October 4, 1881, to Miss Florence Wallace of Woodford county, Kentucky. Of their two children both are now (1908) living.

The address of Dr. Whitsitt is Richmond, Virginia.

HAZAEL JOSEPH WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, HAZAEL JOSEPH, contractor, soldier and farmer, was born at Williamsville, Bath county, Virginia, April 28, 1830. His father was Hazael Williams, a blacksmith and master mechanic; and his mother was Nancy McKee.

Mr. Williams' ancestry was Welsh; and his progenitors are believed to have been of the Williamses of the Rhode Island and Providence plantations, of whom the famous Roger Williams of the colonial period was one.

He was reared in a country village, and assisted his father as a youth in his work at the blacksmith shop. His opportunities of obtaining an education were of the most meagre kind; and the whole period of his school attendance was included in a session of nine months.

Having determined for himself upon following a trade, he learned the business of carpentry; and began his active career in life at the age of sixteen years at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, in May, 1848, as a carpenter. As his business developed he became also a contractor; and he pursued successively for thirty years the occupation of builder and contractor. At the end of that time, having acquired a competency, he purchased a farm in Augusta county; and for more than thirty years past he has been engaged in the business of farming.

When the War between the States began in 1861, Colonel Williams entered the service of the Confederacy as a captain. He served through the war, and rose from the rank of captain to that of colonel of the 5th Virginia regiment, Stonewall brigade, receiving during that period four wounds in battle, from one of which he lost the partial use of his left arm.

In 1875, Colonel Williams offered in a county convention in Augusta county a series of resolutions in favor of the readjustment of the state debt of Virginia. This was some years in advance of the political movement in the state which ultimately resulted in the readjustment of the debt; and he affiliated with the

Readjuster party until that end was accomplished. In 1891-1892, he served in the house of delegates of the general assembly as a delegate from Augusta county, and was a member of several important committees. While a member of the house, he introduced a bill requiring railroad companies to furnish separate accommodations for the white and black races; which, though failing of enactment at the time, has since become a law of the commonwealth, and is popularly known as "the Jim Crow Law."

Colonel Williams was for four years a member of the school board of Augusta county; and he also served for three years on the board of the Western State hospital for the insane, at Staunton, Virginia.

Colonel Williams is a member of the Presbyterian church; is a Democrat in his political affiliations; and belongs to the Masonic order. His biography has been published in Hardesty's "Annals."

The address of Colonel Williams is Greenville, Virginia.

CHARLES HENRY WINSTON

WINSTON, CHARLES HENRY, LL. D., professor and lecturer, was born in Henrico county, Virginia, near Richmond, August 21, 1831, and his parents, who resided at that time in that city, were Peter Winston and Eliza Ann (Woodward) Winston. The ancestor of the Winston family in America, Isaac Winston, came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia. The Winston family has had an honorable record, and several genealogies have been published in reference to it. The father of the subject of this sketch was Peter Winston, who was a merchant remarkable for his energy, enterprise, quickness, piety and reliability.

Charles Henry Winston spent the first ten years of his life in the city, but afterwards lived in Chesterfield county till twenty years of age. He was a sensitive boy, who loved the truth and avoided bad language and preferred girls as playmates to boys, who seemed to him too bad and rough. While in the country he took part in farm work and also did various jobs of mechanical kinds, as he was always fond of working with tools and making things. He had no special difficulties in obtaining an education and after finishing his studies in the elementary schools of Richmond and of Chesterfield county, he entered, in 1851, Hampden-Sidney college, and in 1854 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, winning also the much coveted "first honor" in his class, after which for a year he held the position of assistant professor of ancient languages and head of the grammar school in the college. In the fall of 1855 he entered the University of Virginia, where two years later he gained the degree of Master of Arts, when to take that honor in two years was deemed an unusual and notable thing. Leaving the university he was elected professor of ancient languages in Transylvania university, Lexington, Kentucky, where he stayed one year. Then from 1858 to 1873 he was president of the Richmond, Virginia, Female institute (now Woman's college); and from 1873 till

June, 1908, was professor of physics and astronomy in Richmond college, Virginia. At this time he resigned this position, on account of advancing age, and was made professor emeritus of physics, but still retained his position as professor of astronomy. During most of the thirty-five years of his professorship he has had one or more classes in some of the other institutions of the city, mainly in the Woman's college but at times in others. During the last two years of the War between the States he was connected with the nitre and mining bureau of the Confederate States army, and had charge of the chemical works in Charlotte, North Carolina, with the rank of major of cavalry. While at college he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi, and afterwards was for some time a member of the American Association for the advancement of science. In 1883 Hampden-Sidney college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Winston has taken much interest in general educational matters. He was the first editor-in-chief of the "Educational Journal of Virginia" and served as such from November, 1869 to August, 1871. For twenty years from 1884 to 1903 inclusive he had a prominent part in state summer normals—twenty in all, of which fourteen were conducted by him with a corps of assistants. In this work he served under four successive superintendents of public instruction, and he sets very properly a high value upon this part of his life's work. He has written no books for publication, but several of his public lectures or addresses have been published. Some of these addresses have been on religious, and some on educational subjects, but the most important ones have been scientific. The number would perhaps be a hundred or more, and would include courses of lectures on astronomy, on geology, on electricity, et cetera, and some of these were repeated several times in various cities. He had the honor to be the first to explain to the people of Richmond most of the noted discoveries and inventions of the last fifty years, such as the telephone, the phonograph, the X-rays, and wireless telegraphy; and of this he feels, and certainly justifiably, proud. For the last ten years he has studied systematic botany, as a recreation, and has founded a club for the study of wild flowers. He also interests himself cultivating flowers in his garden; but perhaps his chief

recreation is experimental work and constructive work in his physical laboratory. A man of recognized ability, of thorough loyalty to truth, of broad and accurate scholarship, of inborn modesty, of reverent faith, his work in the several positions he has filled has been of inestimable value and his life a benediction to mankind.

In politics, Dr. Winston is a Democrat who has never changed. In religion he is a Baptist and has been active and prominent in Sunday school and other Christian work; for nearly fifty years he has been a member of the Foreign Mission board of the Southern Baptist convention, and for some years (1895-1902) was its president. In estimating the relative importance of the influences which have contributed to his success in life he places that of his mother first, his father having died when he was ten years of age. The influence of school, and private study come next, and companionship and contact with men in active life had each its share. He tells young men that sound ideals are best promoted by "uprightness and integrity, straightforwardness and honesty, and industry and perseverance." These words are not merely words but things.

Asked to name the books or special lines of reading which he found most helpful in fitting him for work in life, he writes, " I thought at first I would be a specialist in languages (and did actually teach Latin and Greek for two years) and in preparation for this read much in philology. Later when I gave myself to science, I read and studied all accessible books, magazines, et cetera, bearing on science in general and on physics and astronomy in particular.

On March 16, 1858, he married Nannie Steger, daughter of Major John H. Steger, of Amelia county, and eleven children were born to them, of whom three sons and five daughters are now (1908) living.

Sketches of his life have been published in "Who's Who in America," and in the " Baptist Encyclopedia."

His address is Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia.

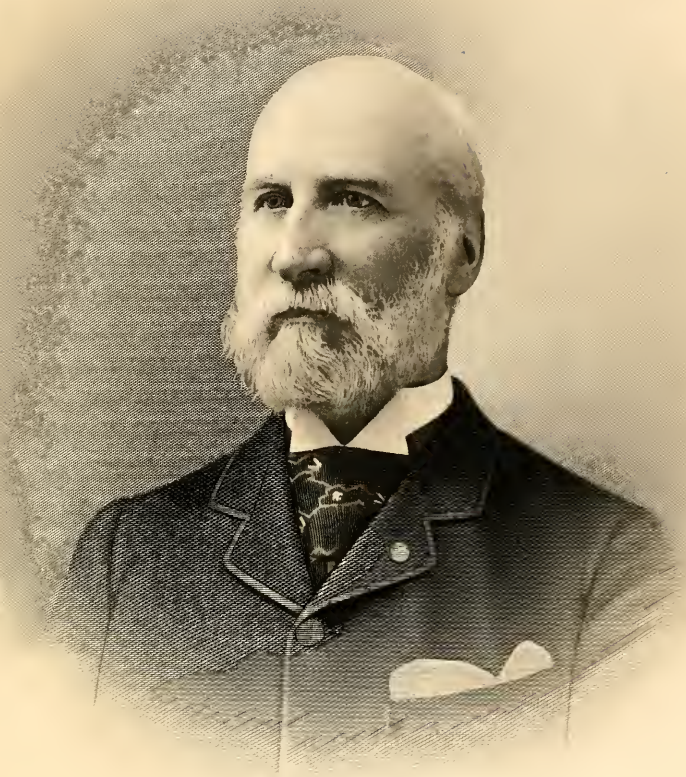
TIMOTHY WARD WOOD

WOOD, TIMOTHY WARD, was born in the city of Derby, Derbyshire, England, January 5, 1840. His parents were Timothy and Lydia Wood. While a very young man, he engaged in business in Newark, England, the death of his father having imposed responsibilities upon him at an early age. He had been trained in youth to do any kind of work necessary to the business of a grain and seed merchant, in which his father was engaged at the time of his death in 1856; and he followed this pursuit in England with a reasonable degree of success after his father's death. Believing, however, that America offered a wider field for enterprise, he came to Virginia in 1873 and, locating near Richmond, engaged in farming.

After several years' experience as a farmer, Mr. Wood determined to reëmbark in the seed business, in which he had had a very considerable previous experience. This, together with the practical knowledge which he had gained in farming, enabled him to start this business in Virginia under favorable conditions. Associating his sons with him, from small beginnings he built up a trade that is now known all over America, and that has extended its reputation to foreign countries.

In addition to his success as a seed merchant, Mr. Wood was well known in other directions in the business life of Richmond. He was for a time president of the Richmond Grain and Cotton exchange, and also owned a controlling interest in the Implement company of which he was president. He was also honored by an election to the presidency of the American Seed Trade association at its meeting some years ago at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Wood's interests in life were varied and manifold. He kept in close touch with the horticultural and agricultural movements of his section; he took a direct personal interest in his greenhouse and flower beds at his home at Forest Hill, near Richmond; he was largely concerned in the management and success of the Virginia Home for incurables, the Sheltering Arms hospital, and other local charities; and he found time, amid his



Yours truly
J. W. Wood

other engrossing pursuits, to write a number of books on financial questions. Among other literary productions, he published in 1896, "A Treatise on Monometalism," "The Road to Prosperity," and "Momentous Issues;" and, a short time before his death, he completed a volume entitled "Christian Love and Unity versus Science and Sectarianism."

Mr. Wood also occasionally turned his attention to invention, and patented many years ago a turbine-engine to utilize tide water, though he did not attempt to develop this invention. He likewise patented Wood's Patent Swing Churn.

Mr. Wood was a devoted churchman, and for several years was a vestryman of Holy Trinity church, Richmond. Later he resigned, to become senior warden of Meade Memorial church, Manchester, Virginia. He was a man of very earnest convictions, which he did not hesitate to express on occasion; and while he never held public office, his voice was outspoken upon matters of public concern.

Mr. Wood was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Price, whom he married in 1860. His second marriage was to Mrs. Anna E. Ingram, who was before marriage Anna E. Neblett of Lunenburg county, Virginia. He had five children, of whom four survived him.

Mr. Wood died at his residence "Oaklands," Forest Hill Park, near Richmond, November 12, 1905.

JOSEPH BARZILLAI WORTH

WORTH, JOSEPH BARZILLAI, merchant and manufacturer, secretary and treasurer of the J. B. Worth Company, of Petersburg, Virginia, was born in Wilmington, in Hanover county, North Carolina, on the 16th of October, 1856.

His father, Barzillai Gardner Worth, was a wholesale grocer and commission merchant of that place; and he had served as county commissioner of his county, and as a member of the school board. He is remembered as energetic, charitable, and as a man who was honored for his strict integrity and square dealing. He had married Miss Mary Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Jesse Carter. She was a great grand-daughter of Colonel Archibald Murphy of the Revolutionary army.

The earliest known American ancestor of this family was William Worth, who came from England and settled in Nantucket in 1665. The family in England trace their descent from William Worth of the time of Henry II—De la Worthe, of the followers of William the Conqueror is believed to be an earlier ancestor. His descendants are to be found in both the Northern and the Southern states, Gorhams, Macys, Howlands and Husseys—General Worth of the Mexican war, and the late Governor Worth of North Carolina, are kinsmen.

In his boyhood, healthy and fond of out-of-door sports, and especially of fishing and hunting, Joseph Barzillai Worth lived during most of his boyhood and youth in the town of Wilmington. He was early trained to habits of industry, and was charged with the responsibility for certain regular duties in connection with family life in the home, and with his father's business. The way was open for him to attend excellent schools; and he passed two years as an under-graduate in Guilford college; but he did not remain to complete the course.

In 1876, when twenty years of age, he took a place as bookkeeper with the Navassa Guano company, of which Mr. Donald MacRae was treasurer. The circumstances which surrounded his

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boyhood, and youth, made a business career seem to him most desirable. He soon became interested in the possibilities of raising and marketing the peanut crop, which has come to be one of very considerable importance in his part of the South. The manufacture of ice also appealed to him as a business in which a large demand might be supplied with reasonable profit. In 1890 he organized at Petersburg, Virginia, a business as a wholesale dealer in peanuts, and as owner of a plant for the manufacture of ice. This company was in 1893 incorporated as the J. B. Worth Company; with Mr. Joseph Barzillai Worth as the secretary and treasurer of the corporation. This business has steadily grown, until it has come to be one of the most important houses of the state.

On the 16th of April, 1878, Mr. Worth married Miss Gracie Amelia Brink, daughter of Colonel E. R. Brink, of Wilmington. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1908.

Mr. Worth is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In politics, Mr. Worth has always been a Democrat, never having felt disposed to swerve from his allegiance to the principles and the nominees of his chosen party.

He is closely devoted to business; but when he takes recreation his favorite amusement has always been fishing; and he enjoys being ranked with the men who love to look to Isaak Walton as the patron saint of their chosen sport, angling.

To the young men of Virginia who wish to attain success in life, Mr. Worth offers this piece of encouraging advice: "Remember that if a man is honest, industrious and frugal, he cannot fail to make at least a moderate success in life."

WILLIAM ANDERSON WORTH

WORTH, WILLIAM ANDERSON, manufacturer and banker, was born in Wilmington, in Hanover county, North Carolina, on November 7, 1870. His father was Archibald Carter Worth, his mother, Elizabeth Huske Anderson. The father was a man of importance in the town of Dumont, Bergen county, New Jersey, to which he moved during the childhood of William A. Worth. He was a broker and commission merchant by occupation, but successively held the offices of mayor, councilman, member of the school board and road commissioner.

The first American ancestor of William Anderson Worth was William Worth, born in Barnstable, Devon county, England, came to Massachusetts in 1662 and married Sarah Macy in 1665. He was the first justice of the peace in the island of Nantucket, was clerk 1675-86, associate justice of the colony and clerk of court of admirality of the island of Nantucket. From this man came all descendants spelling their name Worth—General Worth of Mexican war fame was in direct line of descent. Other descendants who achieved distinction were Governor Jonathan Worth of North Carolina, a great-uncle of William A. Worth; and Judge Archibald De Bow Murphey, professor of language and a lawyer, who was graduated from the University of North Carolina (1799) with highest honors.

William A. Worth was healthy and active, fond of outdoor sports, yet studiously inclined and with a marked inclination for mechanics, which he has retained through life to his practical advantage. He is a specialist in the construction and operation of ice machinery. As a school boy he was an omnivorous reader of history, standard romance and mechanics. Graduating from the Dumont public schools in 1886, he took a short post-graduate course in Latin, algebra and geometry at Trinity college, New York city, and in September, 1888, entered upon his first real work as clerk in a railroad office in the metropolis.

During his boyhood his father had always insisted that he perform some regular task, generally that of garden work. Owing to such association he imbibed a love of flowers that remains one of his marked characteristics. The influence of his mother was strong upon his spiritual training. A desire to be employed at some definite work led him to his first position, which he later gave up in order to devote his attention to the construction of ice machinery at Petersburg, Virginia, then at Wilmington, North Carolina, and later at Greensboro, North Carolina, finally returning to Petersburg in 1895. He is secretary of the Appomattox Trust Company and treasurer of the Jackson Coal and Coke company. An Episcopalian from youth, Mr. Worth is a vestryman of St. Paul's and has served as secretary or treasurer of various orders in that parish. In politics he is a Democrat.

He finds recreation in books and flowers and is fond of automobiling. For physical culture he prefers deep breathing exercises to fatiguing muscular action, but he is also an advocate of the benefits derived from walking.

Mr. Worth was married December 1, 1897, to Lucia Morrison Bernard.

His address is 119 Franklin Street, Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

JOSEPH CLOYD WYSOR

WYSOR, JOSEPH CLOYD, of Pulaski, Virginia, for eight years commonwealth's attorney of Pulaski county, Democratic elector for president of the United States, voting for Grover Cleveland in 1892, a member of the State Constitutional convention of 1901, and Democratic nominee for member of congress from the ninth congressional district in 1904, was born in Pulaski county, Virginia, September 17, 1855, one of twin brothers, the other of whom, Henry Wysor, died in May, 1863. His father, Benjamin F. Wysor, born November 24, 1813, was a lawyer and a prominent man, many years commonwealth's attorney of Pulaski county, a member of the Constitutional convention of 1850-1851, and a member of the Secession convention in 1861. He married Harriett Jane Jordan, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Jordan, of Newbern, Pulaski county Virginia. He was shot by the Federal troops, at Newbern, Virginia, in 1864, just at the close of the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, in which he had taken part, and he died from his wounds on May 26, 1864. He made a deep and lasting impression upon the people of Southwest Virginia, where he is still remembered with honor and affection. Two of his sons, H. L. Wysor and William Wirt Wysor, although too young to go into the Civil war at its beginning, saw some service in the Confederate army in the last year of the war. William Wirt was vice counsul at Cadiz, Spain, under the last Cleveland administration, and died at sea when returning home.

The name Wysor, as it is now spelled, was changed from "Weiser" about 1800, by Captain "Harry" Wysor, and the new spelling was adopted by all the branches of the family in Southwest Virginia.

John Conrad Weiser, Sr., with his motherless children, left Gross-Aspatch, Germany, on June 24, 1709, reaching England in August. About December 25, 1709, he left England for America, arriving at New York on June 17, 1710. Among his children was George Frederick Weiser, father of Adam Weiser, and the progenitor of all the Wysor families in Virginia.

Yours Truly,
J. le. Wyson.

Col. Conrad Weiser, a brother of George Frederick Weiser, was a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, and a close friend and compatriot of Benjamin Franklin. He resided at Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was celebrated for his skill and influence as an interpreter between the Whites and Indians. In Germany, before John Conrad Weiser, Sr., emigrated, his father's family had been one of marked influence. His father, Jacob Weiser, and his grandfather of the same name, had been magistrates in Gross-Aspatch, Germany.

George Frederick Weiser, son of John Conrad Weiser, the first emigrant to America, was born in 1698. The complete record of the family is lacking in dates from his birth until the birth of his grandson, Henry Weiser, (son of Adam Weiser) in 1755. This Henry Weiser was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his uniform ("Regimentals") is still preserved as a relic of 1776, in the home of a relative near Dublin, Virginia. It is related of him that in the battle of King's Mountain, he ran out between the lines under fire in order to give a drink of water to a wounded British soldier of the line against whom he was fighting, and refused the gold watch of the wounded soldier proffered in return. Among his children was Captain Harry Wysor, born August 7, 1786, an officer in the War of 1812, who died in Pulaski county in August, 1859. He was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Cloyd Wysor received his college training at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, and was graduated from the scientific course in 1875, and from the regular classical course in 1877. He was a member of the Hermesian society, and took a medal as its best debater, representing Emory and Henry college as the college orator in the Intercollegiate oratorical contest at Lynchburg.

Entering upon the practice of law in May, 1879, Mr. Wysor was elected commonwealth's attorney of Pulaski county for a term of four years, and in May, 1883, he was re-elected for another term of four years, but he declined re-election in 1887. His practice became wider and more lucrative from year to year, until he has acquired a handsome competency. He has practiced in Southwest Virginia in many important cases, civil and criminal; and his conduct of criminal cases has attracted wide interest.

Perhaps one secret of the success which he has attained is to be found in the personal characteristics which lead him to say that "what little he has achieved should be attributed to birth and blood, environment, education, luck, and individual initiative; while the lofty manhood of his father, and the sweet character of his mother, made impressions upon him for good which time has not been able to efface; and to all the foregoing factors contributing to success and happiness, must be added the kindness of friends, and the influence of a faithful wife and of loving children."

Mr. Wysor married on the 2nd of October, 1879, Miss Jennie May Gardner, daughter of John Rayburn Gardner, a captain in the Confederate army, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, and a niece of Colonel R. D. Gardner, deceased, who was a veteran of both the Mexican war and of the Confederate army in the Civil war. Six of their children are now living: Emma May Dunlap, wife of R. F. Dunlap, a prominent lawyer of Hinton, West Virginia; J. F. Wysor, treasurer of Pulaski county; J. L. Wysor, a lawyer in partnership with his father; Harriett I. Wysor, Mary E. Wysor and W. H. Wysor.

In the presidential election of 1892, Mr. Wysor was one of the Democratic electors of his state, voting for Grover Cleveland, the successful candidate. In 1901, in the Constitutional convention which was called to frame the present constitution of Virginia, Mr. Wysor served as a member of the committee on corporations, and of the committee on suffrage; and he was also a member of the committee on the final revision of the constitution. He took an active part in the convention and frequently engaged in debates. His joint debate with ex-Governor Cameron on the questions whether members of the convention should take an oath, and on the submission of the constitution to the people for ratification or rejection, created much interest in the convention and throughout the state. Mr. Wysor advocated taking the oath, and submitting the constitution to the people, while Governor Cameron opposed these views. The convention refused to take the oath; and the constitution was proclaimed. The speeches of Mr. Wysor and Governor Cameron appear in the published debates of the convention.

In 1904, Mr. Wysor was nominated for congress by the Democratic party of the ninth congressional district; but in the Republican land-slide of that year Mr. Campbell Slemp, the Republican nominee, was chosen.

The biography of Mr. Wysor makes an interesting chapter in the annals of a family of excellent German stock which for two hundred years has been identified with the life of the American colonies and of the United States, and has furnished, especially to Pennsylvania and Virginia, many men and women of sterling character, sound achievement and public spirit.

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